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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 90 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be
possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
17th April ..	Menora ..	7862
24th " ..	Colaba ..	6019 Cargo only
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6880
9th " ..	Margha ..	8,258
16th " ..	Morea ..	.0890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May ..	Naldera ..	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
23rd April ..	Trans os-Montes	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
15th April ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
15th " ..	Chakla ..	Basreh
16th " ..	Purnea ..	Basreh
19th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi coasting:
22nd " ..	Karoa ..	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag
per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar
ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Maru	Y. Nishi	3441	3rd April	12th April
Tokomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	30th March	12th April
Fukkai Maru	S. Toru	3830	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	....	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	15th April	22nd April
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	12th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	K. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP
Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY
JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND
HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Koruku Maru	N. Wakatake.	17th April	28th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Apl	24th Apl	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	2nd May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ford, Bombay.
Elam Building, Ballard Road.

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THE SCINDIA S AM NAVIGATION CO LTD.

S.S. "LO ALTY."

SAILINGS FROM BAY FOR MARSEI .
14th April 1920.
8th June 1920. (Ap imate).
F S.
1st Class Rs. 560.
1st Class Rs. 520.
2nd Class 380.
A reduction of 10 p nt will be made on three or more full fa r families.
No berth will be r ered without a payment of a deposit of R 0.
The steamer is fitt with wireless telegraphy and all cabins l got electric lights and fans free of char The steamer also carries a fully qualif urgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck ac dation for servants.
VERY FEW BERT RE NOW AVAILABLE FOR C VOYAGE.
For passages and f articulars apply to—
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The Scindia Stea avigation Co., Ltd.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING C RPORATION.
(Incorpora n Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITA $15,000,000
STERLING RESER FUND.. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERV FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABI OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
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BOMBAY, OFF 49, Churchgate Street
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Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasa	Tsingtao
Hankow	New Y	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoo	

CURRENT AC NTS opened and interest allowed yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to 00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provid e sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEP received for varying periods on term hich may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRA AND BILLS PURCHASED on t incipal commercial centres of the Wo
GENERAL B KING AND EXCHANGE busines under .
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE P AB NATIONAL BA LIMITED.
ESTABLI ED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital au ed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Iss	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Su ed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital P	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve	13,29,592	8	8

HEA FFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	shiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	derabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	llundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	mmu	Patiala
Delhi	belum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	arachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	sur	Sialkot
Gujranwall	hore City	Srinagar
Gujan	allpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRE ACCOUNTS are opened a interest a d at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annu
FIXED POSITS are received for 12 months an orter periods at rates of interest which be ascertained on application.
SAVIN BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as R received and interest allowed at 3½ per . per annum.
LOANS ERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—B ank grants accommodation of terms to rranged against approved security.
CHEQ HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstationa ought, collected and discounted.
INLA RADE BILLS, etc., of approved custo discounted and Demand Drafts and Tel ic Transfers issued on stations where nk has Branches and Agencies.
For particulars and rules of business ap :—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE ASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
INGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The receives Savings Deposits on the following rms:—
Int is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per on the minimum balance, up to but ceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an a between the 6th and the last business of each calendar month.
Dep may be made in the name of two or m ersons and may be made payable to any r more of them, or to the survivor or s .
[illegible] the rules are obtainable on applica[illegible] Bank.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,050,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
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SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
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The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 394,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
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Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
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Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,81,388/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 9/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,427

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajeeboy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Jivandas Tricumji).
B. K. GHARE, Esq.
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NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0 0 "
ameshanta Hats	at Rs.	10 & ,, 12	8 0 "

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MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
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Admission Free.

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"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of th
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FIRST CLASS HOT
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RAILWAY HOTE
Those visiting Bombay should no
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situated at Charney Road, in a
healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALI
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisey
and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No.

UNSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

rites 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So *wonderful* is my medicine that takes even experts three efforts to find a w germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

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ORIENT HOTEL.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9-30 to 3.0 a.m.
other days by appointment only.

BEFORE—AFTER

How one man lost his worried look.

MANY a man feels worried without quite realizing the cause. His world is a dull, dim and grey one, and he is always straining to see. That's how the lines and wrinkles come. Good glasses, which "clear up everything" are like coming out of mist into sunshine to any such person, and the ease they bring is soon reflected in a happier expression. But you can't get the best out of glasses without highly skilled optical service.

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A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

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Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates.

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Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants

Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. The chief amounts are—Sonamarg half an inch, Dras, Drosh a quarter and Trivandrum a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in north Punjab hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th April 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans	29.870 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 ,,
Dew Point	71.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.713 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75.4 ,,
Genteal Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNE, WNW.
Movement of Wind	130 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in all Princes Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m	ft. in	April	h m.	ft in.
Wed.	14	m 7 26	23 9	14	m 2 1	20 1
		9 18a	25 3		1 41a	19 4
Thu.	15	m 8 8	24 11	15	m 2 42	18 11
		9 6a	26 1		2 40a	18 8
Fri	16	m 9 32	25 2	16	m 3 21	17 11
		9 48a	26 11		3 30a	16 5
Sat.	17	m 10 20	27 6	17	m 4 58	16 5
		10 26a	27 8		4 14a	17 4
Sun.	18	m 11 2	28 7	18	m 4 34	15 2
		11 2a	28 3		4 56a	16 11
Mon	19	m 11 48	29 5	19	m 5 11	14 3
		11 40a	28 7		5 38a	16 9
Tues.	20	0 22a	29 11	20	m 5 49	15 8
					6 22a	16 10

Wednesday 14 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset. 6h. 56m.
,, 15 (Thursday) ,, 6h. 22m. ,, 6h. 56m.
,, 16 (Friday) ,, 6h. 21m. ,, 6h. 56m.
,, 17 (Saturday) ,, 6h. 21m. ,, 6h. 56m.
,, 18 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 20m. ,, 6h. 57m.
,, 19 (Monday) ,, 6h. 19m. ,, 6h. 57m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	18d.	2h.	18-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h.	37-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Rawalpindi where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen slightly, but is still generally below normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature has risen generally and is now above normal at Jacobabad, which recorded a maximum of 105 degrees F.; night temperature has risen to the normal in Sind, but continues in moderate defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore and Deesa, but is in excess at Bhuj and Surat. Day temperature is below normal at Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the Western districts. Temperature is below normal except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature do not differ much from the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad; night temperature is below the average locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for local rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms in south Malabar and on the west cost of Ceylon, Trivandrum reporting 0.55" and Colombo 1.30". A disturbance from the west is entering north-west India and giving moderate cloud in north Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Temperature has risen in northern India, but still slightly below normal at night in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Local thunderstorms are likely in Malabar, Hyderabad and the South of the Central Provinces, and a few dust-storms or thunderstorms in the Punjab and Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th April, 1920.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and has occurred at a few stations in Lower Burma, Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and south Madras. Chief amounts are:—Gauhati half an inch: Jagdalpur a quarter, Calicut one and a half, Kodaikanal a half. Temperature is below normal in the area between the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. A western disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14th APL. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	89.1	66.1	73	..	0.91	—0.92
Jask	86.0	68.8	99	..	6.97	+2.96
Muskat	87.6	78.9	76	..	0.82	—2.96
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.8	68.6	35	..	1.93	+0.33
Rawalpindi	85.7	59.2	54	..	8.62	—1.11
Lahore	92.8	64.3	42	..	2.33	—0.98
Hissar	97.2	64.4	34	..	1.76	—0.31
Ambala	94.4	67.9	22	..	4.39	—1.20
Delhi	93.0	71.0	30	..	2.82	—0.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.3	68.0	23	..	2.10	+0.20
Mainpuri	98.2	66.4	25	..	1.63	—0.73
Jhansi	97.6	66.6	24	..	0.94	—0.23
Cawnpore	97.6	70.9	25	..	1.46	—0.80
Allahabad	99.3	67.9	20	..	1.04	—1.90
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.9	70.2	42	..	0.78	—0.40
Karachi	84.5	73.0	81	..	0.45	—1.18
Ajmer	95.6	62.8	32	..	3.64	+1.22
Jaipur	97.5	63.3	23	..	2.71	+1.08
Kotah	99.2	69.4	22	..	2.02	+0.13
Mount Abu	85.8	69.2	18	..	0.79	—0.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.2	69.1	69	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	82.4	73.1	84	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	100.6	72.0	55	..	2.10	+1.40
Bhavnagar Para	100.8	71.8	50	..	3.63	+2.15
Surat	97.0	71.4	77	..	4.06	+2.44
Ahmedabad	104.9	70.9	56	..	1.92	+0.91
Deesa	106.9	68.9	21	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	98.7	64.0	62	..	2.31	+2.45
Indore	99.2	65.1	21	..	4.96	+3.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.3	63.9	24	..	1.32	—1.66
Saugor	96.6	72.8	5	..	0.69	—1.94
Hoshangabad	100.7	68.8	32	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa	104.5	68.4	..	..	6.64	+5.32
Akola	106.0	67.4	..	..	1.74	—1.42
Amraoti	105.4	70.2	19	..	1.74	—0.55
Wardha	104.6	70.8	26	..	3.12	+0.85
Chanda	101.0	69.6	30	..	4.05	—1.93
Raipur	101.8	70.4	63	..	2.53	—1.76
	99.3	71.3	31	..	1.60	—1.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	75.9	80	..	1.50	+0.64
Ratnagiri	89.1	76.1	76	..	0.72	—0.37
Marmagoa	86.8	77.0	78	..	3.91	+2.65
Karwar	90.8	74.8	78	..	3.11	+1.00
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	69.2	29	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar	99.0	63.8	17	..	4.13	+2.43
Poona	100.0	63.4	19	..	2.52	+1.08
Sholapur	103.0	70.9	12	..	2.72	+0.93
Bijapur	98.9	75.5	23	..	2.49	+0.76
Belgaum	96.5	65.8	31	..	2.84	—0.43
Aurangabad	101.1	75.2	6	..	3.14	+1.45
Nizamabad (Indr)	104.1	77.8	45	..	2.01	—0.09
Hyderabad	93.5	74.2	62	..	9.55	+6.89
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.8	79.0	68	..	9.21	+5.39
Calicut	89.6	80.1	74	..	20.77	+13.85
Cochin	92.8	78.4	74	0.02	31.95	+8.19
Colombo	88.2	72.7	82	1.30	32.06	—0.06
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	76.2	74	..	13.48	+6.30
Bellary	102.7	84.8	59	..	6.31	+3.46
Cuddapah	103.2	76.9	62	..	9.68	+4.52
Madras	93.3	76.0	69	..	26.94	+5.87
Bangalore	93.0	68.8	67	..	7.33	+2.68
Coimbatore	95.4	76.0	69	..	7.06	+0.82
Trichinopoly	98.7	77.4	72	..	22.05	+12.46
Negapetam	92.8	79.2	80	..	53.55	+23.07

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th April, 1920 was 30 102 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thal Datta Sharma Vaidya's

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Cures nearly all diseases that attack t young, the mature and the aged (male female.) It is beneficial even to domes animals.

True Panacea for the world. — Wonderful discovery.
No Poison. — Great Disinfectant.
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TRUE & TRIED REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE.

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Offer the best medium pleasure at leisure.

Just one tin to convince yourself, if you please!

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The independent experiments carried out by an eminent physiologist *under the most complete scientific control* proved the body-building powers of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

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BODY-BUILDING POWER OF BOVRIL TAKEN

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH wi

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

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the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLO

15 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Packed Free, Delivered Free aboard Steamer any Indian Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. British-made MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.

Lowest Wholesale Expert Factory Prices

Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer of sample machine.

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MEAD

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Six Parts—7,000 Feet.

Come and See when the Marriage Tie becomes a Sham!

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4 Shows Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re. 1; 1st Class Ans. 12; Upper Class Ans. 8; and Class Ans. 6; 3rd Class 2.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES

This Week 1—2—3 Esipodes

ANTONIO MORENO

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CENTER OF THRILLING ADVENTURE IN NEW

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"THE IRON TEST."

NEXT SATURDAY 17TH. NEXT SATURDAY 17TH.

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IN

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Thursday 15th, April, Friday, 16th, April and Saturday 17th April at 9-30 p.m.

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"JERRY & Co."

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From the Palladium Theatre.

(By Arrangement with Lew Lake)

MATINEE, SUNDAY APRIL 18TH

VAUDEVILLE

VAUDEVILLE

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 3-15 p.m.

THE BIG BOOM!!!

Empire Theatre

FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1920. at 9-30 p. m.

BOXING!

BOXING!!

BOXING!!!

ALBERT E. FLEMING'S (Late N. S, C, London)

All-Allies Open Boxing Tournament

GREAT SPECIAL CONTEST

15 Rounds 15

KID De SILVA

KID De SILVA

9st, 3lbs. (Calcutta).

Open Challenger of All-India at feather, Light, and Welter-weight limit.

Holder open All-Allies Welter-weight belt.

VS.

BANDSMAN BLAKE

BANDSMAN BLAKE

9st. 6lbs., K. O. S. B.

Winner Army Championship, Scotland 1917.

Command Divisional Championship, Aldershot.

10 Round Return Contest 10

DENNIS CLARK

9st. 9lbs.

(Canterbury)

VS.

RALPH MARTIN

9st. 7lbs., Bombay.

6 Round Contest 6

DRIVER G. THORLEY

7st. 12lbs.

Holder Bantam-weight Championship, Madras, beat Sergt. Rose 15 round contest on points, &c.

VS.

2nd Officer ALEC STUART

8st. 21lbs.

S. S. "Ferrera"

Pupil Snowny Baker and Arthur Scott, ex Amateur Bantam Champion of Australasia 1912 and 1913, winner numerous cuntest), Tresh-American.

6 Round Contest 6

Pte. DUBOIS

9st. 7lbs.

VS.

RIFLEMAN EYLES

9st. 8lbs.

Contests at the Ring, London & Aldershot

6 Round Contest 6

Sergt. DE MAR

9st. 5lbs., B. C. P.,

Won Champion competition, Mellington

VS.

ALLEN BROOKS

9st. 8lbs., Birmingham

3 Round Midget Contest 3.

OTHER CONTESTS time permitting.

Referee:—Captain Steadman (Manoria)

LADIES ADMITTED.

Don't Delay Book now at Rose & Co., Bombay.

NO FREE LIST.

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PRIMITIVE BUT HUMAN—THE TOY OF DESTINY such is

"MR. WU"

A TALE OF A CHINESE VENDETTA

An Eye for an Eye—A Tooth for a Tooth

and

A Woman for a Woman

"MR. WU"

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The greatest character actor in the World—well-known to Calcutta Audiences.

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Whose impersonation of the courtly and dignified father transformed to the very picture of vengeance, ruthless, relentless and unyielding, is one of the most emotional and artistic successes of our time.

NEXT SATURDAY 17th APRIL

Margarita Fischer

IN

"Molly go get 'Em"

A Picture that depicts the amusing adventures of a Hoydenish Flapper and a cealous Sister, which results happily to all Joncerned save the villain.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"LA PHALENE"

A Modern Fairy Tale—Not One with the Orthodox Ending but yet one which you will like.

CINDERELLA MET PRINCE CHARMING

Result—Love (of course!). But the Love which lasted?—No! Enter the Ugly Sister—not so ugly perhaps Result—Complications!

LAST WEEK

of the Splondid Vitagraph Serial

"Women IN THE Web"

in which the finishing episodes beat any other ever attempted.

NEXT SATURDAY

A "Hindu Mythological Drama"

Birth of Shree Rama

The most interesting episode from the great Indian Epic Ramayana

Produced by Hindustan Cinema Film Co

AT THE **Majestic**

Time and Prices as usual

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Showing this Week

"New Ways for Old"

Modern Agricultural Machinery in use in India.

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Americas Greatest Character Actor in a Remarkable dual Role

IN

BROTHERS DIVIDED

A story full of human interest humour and dramatic moments the truth that man's humanity to man Pays human to the care.

PATHE GAZETTE

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A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)

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TO-DAY

First Performance

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

THE LARGEST COMBINATION EVERY BROUGHT TO INDIA.

Opening Opera "AIDA"

For other particulars see large advertisement on page (12)

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The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

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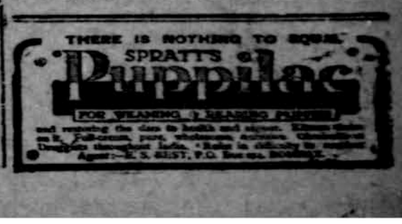

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Re. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Re. 14 per 2 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants discovered by Dr. C. Bateman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Sole Agents—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

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FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 1-ton Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autocar."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt disposal. Cheapest repairs painting overhauling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BINDERS, RULERS and Folders. Apply sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A CLERK for Motor Accessories Shop. Parsi preferred. Those residing in Fort need apply to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

WANTED—A GRADUATE experienced in Correspondence strong in English. Apply sharp with salary aspired to Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

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WANTED—A HINDU LADY to teach English and Sanskrit to a Hindu girl of very respectable family daily for 1½ hour at her residence at Warden Road, Pedder Road. Apply with testimonials, stating salary to Box No. 391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 186

WANTED—TYPISTS for duty in the office of the A. D. M. S. Bombay Brigade and at Deolali. Salary from Rs. 70 to 90 according to qualifications. Apply personally to the A. D. M. S., Bombay Brigade, No. 4, Queen's Road. 174

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WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LOAN of Rs. 500 on note of hand. Liberal interest and instalments. Write to Box No. 389, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 170

WANTED.—A LOAN on an Insurance Policy. For further articulars communicate with Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 191

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly Esplanade Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

FOR SALE.

A few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE, Just arrived from Canada. Never used, Immediate Delivery Apply personally to PADAM S. M. GODREJ, Opposite Charni Road Station. 137

FOR SALE—Second-hand ELECTRIC MOTOR of Simons Bro's 12 H.P. 460 Volts Direct current. Apply AMBARAM GIRDHARDAS, 102, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. 49

STEAM ENGINE, 30 I.H.P. or larger capacity with all fittings. Offers to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 156

FOR SALE.—One "DARRACQ" MOTOR CAR, 12-14 H.P., five seater in perfect running order. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 188

FOR SALE.—A LUCRATIVE CONCERN, dealing in General Merchants and Commission Agents on Tram Line, Girgaum Terminus. Apply Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 183

KUKRIS, KNIFE OR KHUKRIES.—"A Real Native 20th Century Wonder" and most lethal edged weapon of War 1914-19. No licence required under the New Arms Rules. Send for list Rs. 12, 10 and 8 from SHARMAN Sons & Co., Dehra Dun, U. P.

THE FAMOUS MANGOES, SALEM MANGOES, SALEM MANGOES.—Today's rates of each hundred mangoes. Bigger Rs. 3 to 5; Pairi Rs. 10 to 15; Malkus Rs. 20 to 30. Packing Re 1 and Railway freight. Separate orders will not be accepted for less than fifty mangoes of a sort, advance of fifty per cent. must be sent with orders. Apply T. MURARJI, SALEM. 180

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E., a representative of the (A) Fort Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, I, therefore, pussuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 10th May, 1920, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vaccancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th April, 1920. 195
195

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Indian Automobile Company will be held pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, at the registered Office of the Company 328, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, 1920, to 26th April 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
173 Agents.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under cryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Bombay Chronicle."

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920 at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To appoint Director in the place of one Director who retires from the office but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year upto 31st March 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

Bombay, dated this 12th April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
184 Agents.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS are informed that SHARE TRANSFER FORMS will be available at the company's registered Office, 2nd floor, Krishna Buildings, Fort, above Shri Krishna Stores, Co., Ltd., from the 20th April 1920.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
154 Managing Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE MALL LAHORE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for real good investment. A plot of land on the Upper Mall, Lahore, nearly thirty kanals in area. Centrally and most prominently situated and surrounded on three sides by public roads. Best site for shops, a large hotel, Cinema and also residential bungalows. Offers for the whole plot or any parts thereof invited. For copy of plan and other particulars apply to MADAN GOPAL VAKIL, Lahore. 128

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

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Oak Lane, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Comapny, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 28th April, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report.

H. M. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to 5th May, both days inclusive. 162

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of labour for handling Government coal in Bombay for the period from 1st May, 1920, to 31st March 1921, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on April 22nd 1920 after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of this Dockyard on payment of Rupee one per copy. Any further information in connection with this contract can be obtained at the office of the Director, R.I.M. Dockyard.

5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of labour for handling Government Coal."

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

B. H. JONES,
197 Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHANLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1920.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Sun Mills Road, at Lower Parel, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2540 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 651-653-651, New No. 12602, New Survey No. 1/2745 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 1036 (1), 1036 (1a) and Street No. 41 and 41A, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Mr. Sanjana Architect, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Mia Mahomed Chhotani, on or towards the North by the Sun Mills Road and on or towards the South by the B. B. and C. I. Ry., Line and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
For Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
185 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED SURVEYOR required at once for one of the largest Engineering Works in India. Must have had considerable experience in the preparation of contour maps of extensive areas and used to organising and conducting survey parties Salary Rs. 750 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 379 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 126

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PARMANAND RUTTONJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 16, Oak Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Lease-hold Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated at Ghatkoopar in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, and bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment
693	225	11	0	1¼	0	1 0
do.	,,	12	0	2¾	0	2 0
do.	,,	13	0	13¾	1	0 0
do.	,,	15	0	3¾	0	6 0
do.	,,	17	0	10¼	0	14 0
do.	,,	18	0	1¾	0	2 0
do.	,,	18	1	¼		
do.	,,	0	2	¼		
do.	,,	0	3	4	0	3 0
do.	,,	0	4	1	0	0 6
747	230	3	0	3	0	5 0
719	do.	5	0	8	1	0 0
do.	,,	10	0	36½	5	0 0
do.	,,	12	0	1¾	0	3 0
do.	,,	0	1	4¼	0	2 0
do.	,,	0	2	8¼	0	5 0
do.	,,	0	3	3¾	0	2 0
do.	,,	6	0	2¼	0	5 0
738	233	6	0	35¾	5	0 0
do.	,,	0	1	1¼	0	6 0
do.	,,	0	2	¼		
742	233	0	0	37¼	5	0 0
do.	,,	0	4	¾		
do.	,,	0	5	1¼	0	2 0
748	,,	0	3	10	0	5 0
768	242	0	2	1	0	0 6
771	242	0	0	1	1	12 0
779	243	8	0	1¼	0	2 0
780	do.	9	0	23¼	2	0 0
672	223	8	0	¾	0	5 0
681	224	0	2	16	0	10 0
689	225	7	0	6¾	0	8 0
691	,,	21	0	2	0	2 0
687	243	0	3	13	0	10 6
			7	23¼	27	0 0

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Khoti land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Ghatkooper in the Registration Sub-District of Koorla, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, and bearing the following numbers.—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area.	Acres.	Gunthas.
233	9				12½
234	1		4		6¼
,,					1
,,		2			2
235	1		4		34¾
2 7	1		4		27½
238	1		7		1½
239	2				4½
,,	3		18		7¾
240	2				5¼
241	1		2		30
243	3		3¼		
243	7				12½
243	11				9
243			6		16
,,		7			3
245		2	1		
,,		5			
246	2		3		27¼
,,	1				12
,,		3			1
,,		4			3
247	1		4		35
,,			1		32
248	1		6		7½
,,		1			6
,,		2			7
,,	1	3			1
,,		4			1
250	1			3	13½
,,	2				7
,,		1			24
				65	3

GOVERNMENT LAND.

89		1			1
90	1	1			3¼
91	1				7¼
92	1				23¼

Bombay, dated this 9th April, 1920.

N. C. DALAI
167 Attorney for the Purchaser.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONOURABLE Mr. SHERIF DEVJI CANJI and Mr. DAWOODBHOY NENSEY, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy deceased and Receivers of his estate appointed in High Court Suit No. 2703 of 1919 (Fatmabai v/s The Honourable Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji and others) have contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale wil be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Harkness Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5436 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 572, 572, New Nos 2717 and A/2717, Old Survey No. 21, 22, A/24, 21 and New Survey No. 1/7225 and 1A/7225 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the Bungalow in the occupation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Marten on or towards the North by the bungalow in the occupation of Sir Robert Aitken, Kt., and on or towards the South by Harkness Road and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3236 and Street No. 9.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1920.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
144 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RE. VASHANKER MULJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Nareiwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 282, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey No. 1/8099 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4090 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of the late Bachtobai Framji Davar and now of Halimabai, widow of Moti Oppall, on or towards the West by the property of late Manekji Nosserwanji Padsha on or towards the North by the private Road formerly called Morwanpur Road and now known as Karelwadi and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the stables belonging to the late Pestonji Merwanji Erani and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of Bezanji Pallonji Baliwalla and are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
190. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI, wife of Jehangir Kaikhusro Mehta, Esquire, and Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart., the Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai Framji Petit, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at Our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land being Plots Nos. 10 and 11 on the Vendors' Chunabhathi Estate, situate at a 45 feet private road of the Vendors off Foras Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 995-98 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the Vendors which whole piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Cooverji Pallonji Naterwalla, partly by the property of Rustomji Dadabhoy C. Siodia, partly by the property of Nazrabai, widow of Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and partly by the property of Khatizabai widow of Abdul Latif Aba and partly by the property of Mahomedbhai Hasam Banatwalla on the West by the proposed 40 feet private road of the Vendors on the North by an open passage and beyond it by the property of Nyamatbai Alibhoy Noorbhoy and on the South by the proposed 45 feet private road of the Vendors and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4434-44357 and 4448 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 3.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaeer's Attorneys.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client BAI GOMTIBAI widow of Joshi Dharamsey Jeram has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. Chimabhai Virji, who is also our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, possession, easement, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No 1 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Thana and to the Notified Area Committee within fourteen days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the trees, mangoes, and other trees, situate at Kaneri near Borivli to which no survey number has been applied and therefore no record of right, exists in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 4335 square yards or thereabouts bearing Field No. 43 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the west by the property of the deceased Joshi Parshottam Jeram which has been sold to Chinabhai Virji, the present purchaser, by the Executors of the Will of the said Joshi Parshottam Jeram, on or towards the North by the property of Keshav Shanker, on or towards the east by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the public passage and beyond that the property of Chintu Sadashiv and the Khot of the Village.

Dated this 12th day of April 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
131 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TYEBALLY CUMRUDIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of freehold Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house consisting of a block of 4 compartments out of a whole chawl of 9 compartments standing thereon, situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 157, New No. B/1460 Old Survey No. 3125 and New Survey No. 3/1320 and bounded on the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on the West by the ground of Parashram Pandurang, on the North by the block of remaining five compartments of the said chawl belonging to Sitaram Pandurang on the South by Mirza Street, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 56 (1) and Street No. 332 to 340 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF A CRAFT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by order of the Mortgagee-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 18th April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the following craft lying at the sea shore of Versowa near Andheri.

A craft known as "Khodabux" No. 5150 carrying weight about 100 tons or about 2000 grain bags with its material implements.

Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.

The craft is on view at the above place.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.). AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACK WOOD NEW DESIGN DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY "SOUNDY" & CO., IRON SAFE ON STAND "ANDERSON MAKE SIZE 26in. x 20 x 18, GLASSWARE, RICH SILVERWARE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, DINNER SET, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MODY & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Sassoon Dock Road No. 2 "Beach House" (when all the furniture, etc., has been removed for sale) the following:—dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, very rich tapestry, bind drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble centre table teapoys, electric cubing and table fans, electric pendants, carpets, sweet toned cottage piano by "Soundy" & Co., Iron safe on stand "Anderson" make 26in. x 20in. x 18in., Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, palmsands, cheval glass, electric table lamps, writing table, marble wash hand tables and crockery, baba gharry teakwood double bed, baba cot, cradle, meat safe, clothes, press, teak and blackwood mirror door almirahs, lamps, hat stand, sewing machine, revolving bookstand, black wood carved brackets, dressing chest of drawers and tables, Remington Typewriter, card table, oil paintings rich silverware; glassware, plateware, dinner set, knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Property of Capt. Hitchinson, I.M.S., and others.

Property will be on view from Friday the 16th instant.

Catalogues will be published.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

88, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR OLD TYRES AND SOLID TYRES.

By order of the Purchasing Officer for Mechanical Transport Stores, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning at Old Town Barracks, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

A quantity of Motor Old Covers and Solid tyres.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 15th April, 1920, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, SOLID MARBLE SEASON STATUES, LARGE SIZE LION MODELS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the show Room in Dean Lane Fort, off Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, glass, porcelain and platedware, open carved chiffonier, carved tables and teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, tapestry upholstered drawing room suit, partition screens, handsome cabinets rich table ornaments, brass bedsteads with mattresses, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, American Gun, sectional book cases, roll top writing tables mirror and panel door almyrahs, hatstand, sofa cushions, table linen, table cloths aluminium utensils, solid marble season statues large size lion models, etc., etc.,

The property of a European gentleman, proceeded home and others

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1920.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th Maq 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department will all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single serew, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condenser. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1893 by Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth moulded 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in./24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorigns within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five par cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessesd not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SURABJEE Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS WARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF H. J. GLEESON ESQ., OF P. W. D.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th April 1920 at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at 1st floor, of "West Ville" opposite the Colaba Station, Cente Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba valuable household artististic handsome furniture, consisting of dining table by Demji Canji dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirroared artistic sideboard, Mahoganized drawing room suite, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almirahs, teak wood and iron cots handsome cabinets, writing and dressing table, dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, electric table fans, lights, rich engraved chiffomers iron baba cradle, bead chicks silk door curtains partition screen, large velet piled carpet, fancy teapoys, ice chest, etc.

The property of H. J. Gleeson Esq., of P. W. D.

The property is on view and catalouges are printed.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 15th May, 1920, and os the following days, each day at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamshet Station (G. I. P. Ry.).

An assortment of Contractors plant tools and Stores lately in use on the Construction of Shirawta Dam and the property of Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Seth Abdula Allarakhia at Khoja Moholla, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party concerned.

35 cases each 320 Packets, each Packet containing 24 bundles Japanese Camphor, each bundle weighing 3/16 ounce.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (The premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

About 205 pieces Nensookhs of the Nagpur Empress Mill, No. 558 B 36 inches 34 yds.

About 97 pieces Jaconets of the Muliraj Khatau Mills, No. B 18, 39 inches 22 yds.

About 377 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 1618 39 inches 22 yards.

About 187 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 1617, 39 inches 22 yards.

About 89 pieces Graham's Jaconets No. 2, 44 inches 22 yards.

About 173 pieces Ralli's Jaconets No. 167 34 inches 22 yards

Blue Surge about 155 1/2 yards 54 inches.

About 176 pieces Tweel slightly damaged 54 inches.

About 15 pieces Khathi Flannels 30 inches.

About 136 pieces gauze flannels 36 inches slightly damaged.

About 2,500 lbs. fents for Towels above 2 ft. in length.

About 3,500 yards hospital netting slightly damaged and other miscellaneous goods.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Ramnarayen Buldeodas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Spinner & Co., of Apollo Street,

63 Bales Dhulia cotton.

4 Bales Sindh American cotton.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs Premji Mulji and Co., at Brue lNo 5, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK MAGENTA CRYSTAL COLOUR.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Kalumal Shorimal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. J. Jobor & Co.

1 cask 250 lbs. Magneta Crystal colour

AUCTION SALE OF 197 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at cotton Green Colaba, by order of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Vardhman Bros. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Chunilal.

192 Bales Lashur Cotton.

4 Bales Bellapur Cotton.

1 Bale Manvat Road Cotton.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. Vardhman Bros, Ltd. at Bruel Lane, Godown No .7, Colaba.

Bombay, 15th April, 1920.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay. 15th April, 1920.

REPUTATION

CAN NOT BE PURCHASED

BUT MUST BE EARNED

THE

New Water Proof Over Coats

Or

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New Pit Hats Sola Hats

Rs 2/—Each.

Secondhand Water Proof

Over Coats Great Coats

Rs 5/—To 10/—Each

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 12th:

	Bales.
Coral Days' Sales at Livepool	3,000
.. .. Sales on Spec & for Exp.	..
.. .. Sales of East Indian	Nil
.. .. Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	22.67
Egyprian F. G. F. Sakels	37.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) May	41.53
July	39.10
Oct.	35.12
New Orleans 9 a.m. May	40.75
Oct.	35.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. April 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price:
April	..
May	25.76
June	..
July	25.07
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.80
Nov.	23.00
Dec.	22.56
Jan.	22.34
Feb.	22.11
Mar.	21.88

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. April 12th.

Months:	To-day's price:
April:	25.72
May	25.52
June:	25.30
July	25.42
Aug.	24.64
Sept.	24.09
Oct.	23.54
Nov.	23.04
Dec:	22.60
Jan:	22.39
Feb:	22.19
Mar.	21.99

Tone :— Quiet.

Months.	Liverpool. April 12th. To-day's price.
May.	25.58—42
July:	25.09—12
Oct:	23.54— 7
Jan.	22.30— 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 12th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.57
.. .. Fully Good	15.32
.. .. Fine	15.82
.. No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10
.. .. .. Fully Good	19.85
.. .. .. Fine	20.35
.. Broach Good	22.60
.. .. Fully Good	23.05
.. .. Fine	22.10
.. Broach Scinde Good	14.75
.. .. Fully Good	15.50
.. .. Fine	16.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 12th.

Futures at New York May	41.38—40
.. .. July	38.95—89
.. .. Oct.	34.85—37

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 12th:

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver 8pot	62 1/2
.. 2 months hence	67
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
.. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
.. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
.. .. 6 ..	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
.. 7 days market loans	4 3/4
Consols 2½%	40 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57 1/4
Government Securities 3%	62 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France	57.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£82
Hongkong Bank	£121
National Bank	£59½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 12th:

Funding Loan 4%	£88½
Victory Loan 4%	£76½
5% New	£88 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 12th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat	£45½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Sellers	£41
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-June Nominal	£45
Tone of L'seed:—Neglected.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid	£39
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Firm	£16½
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar. May Sellers	£42

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£102½
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	£7

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	75/6
Do Do. Fair Value	75/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	76/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	77/6

Javas:—Very firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/3 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Buyers	2/3

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 14.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 489 for Fully Good Broach April-May and was irregular, the price fluctuating between Rs. 486 and Rs. 489. The rate then declined to Rs. 482½ there being a further endeavour on the part of speculators to depress prices. For July-August business was done at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 above the April-May quotation. At 3 p.m. Broach April-May was Rs. 483 and July-August Rs. 485½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 482½ for April-May. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481, advanced to Rs. 482, and closed at Rs. 478, other quotations as under.

In ready cotton the enquiry continues chiefly for stapled styles and prices are steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		478
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.		488
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May		392
..	July		340
Fine Oomras	May		389
..	July		378

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 14th APRIL 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May		388
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July		384
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		482
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		371
.. .. ..	July		361

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	320	300	290	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	320	300	290	..
M. G. Oomras No. 3.	405	385	365	..	..
Central P. No. 1	465	440	395	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	440	420	385	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	525	505	490	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th April 1920.

Cotton	26,622 Bales.
Wheat	4,261 Qrtrs.
Linseed	9,446 ..
Rape etc	1,296 ..
Gingellyseed	422 ..
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,829 ..
Castorseed	1,482 ..
Rice	20,143 ..
Myrabellams	3,994 ..
Cottonseed	17,463 ..
Mowrasseed	230 ..
Gram	2,376 ..
Jowar	760 ..
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,661 ..
Sudjree	1,382 ..

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 13th 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Ready:	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	3 0 0	3 2 0
.. .. Cawapore 70-80	3 0 0	3 2 0
.. Karachi Bengs	3 0 0	3 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	13 14 0
.. Cawapore	11 0 0	11 14 0
.. Yellow Cawapore	12 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 0 0	15 0 0
.. .. Thin	14 0 0	15 0 0
Cotseed, White 85-15	100 0 0	102 0 0
Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	12 0 0
.. Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	17 0 0
.. Black	80 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	10 0 0
Mowrasseed	3 4 0	3 12 0
Barley	4 0 0	.. .. ..
Castorseed	15 0 0	11 0 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	3 15 0	
Linseed May	14 15 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Doc Acceptance 8m/s	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	664
American Dollars	224½
Hongkong	200
Shanghai	294
Japan	165
Singapore	102

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 14.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/2.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 690.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 800.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 95.
American cross rate $3.92 1/2.
Paris cross rate frcs. 66.70.
London silver spot D 69½.
London silver forward D 66½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 98.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

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THE ADARSHA KNITTING CO., LTD.

CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 5,00000

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Punjab National Bank, Ltd.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, DELHI, RANGOON.

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It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

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TAJBHOY & CO.,

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

OYSTER ROCK FISHERIES.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC.

Laxmon Gowroji Nakhwa ..... Plaintiff.
Manji Antone Nakhwa ..... Defendant.
(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff a Hindu fisherman of Colaba against the defendant a Christian fisherman claiming that stakes Nos. 21 and 23 in the line of stakes lying to the S. E. of Oyster Rock and known as "Danar thee Khan" (which means further from the shore) are public fishery.

The defendant on the other hand claimed to be entitled to a several or exclusive right of fishing based on prescription or arternatively on the presumption of a lost grant or grants. He further relied on estoppel based on tenancy agreement or agreements which the plaintiff as tenant gave to the defendant as landlord.

Mr. Coltman and Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

The hearing of this suit lasted over a fortnight and his Lordship delivered judgment on Monday the 12th instant.

The full facts that gave rise to this suit will appear from the summary of his Lordship's judgment given below.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that Oyster Rock itself lay some 1,400 yards on the narrow spit of land now called Colaba which forms the western side of the approach to Bombay harbour. The suit stakes therefore were really on an arm of the sea and their exact position was shown in the Admiralty chart. A line drawn from St. John's Church, Colaba through the southern point of Oyster Rock would meet the "Baharchee Khan" stakes and a similar line drawn through the north point of Oyster Rock would meet "Durchee Khan" stakes. The "Baharchee Khan" stakes are numbered from west to East and are some 400 yards in length and consist in all of some 40 stakes. The space between each pair of stakes is usually known as a "Dar" and a good deal turned in this case on what might be described as a Dar and whether it might include the stakes themselves. Now it was common ground that for some 12 years prior to the suit the plaintiff rented the Dar between the two suit stakes from the defendant and that the last tenancy agreement was one dated the 1st June 1916, and that the defendant purported to terminate this tenancy by the notice to quit of the 26th April, 1918, expiring about the end of May 1918. The ownership of the stakes was a matter of controversy, but it was common ground, that following an interview with the harbour master at the end of May, 1918, the plaintiff repudiated the right of the defendant to let the Dar and refused to give up possession and had remained in possession ever since. The defendant retarted by bringing a suit in the small Causes Court to recover the arrears of rent to June, 1918, and damages for subsequent use and occupation. That suit was stayed to permit the rights of the parties being tested in the High Court and hence arose the present suit. His Lordship therefore had a suit in which the only relief claimed at the trial was declaratory viz., (1) That the place in dispute was a public fishery and that the plaintiff as a member of the public was entitled to fish there; (2) that the defendant had no right to obstruct the plaintiff in the exercise of that right and (3) that the tenency agreement was not binding on the plaintiff. Of the 15 issues raised at the trial, No. 10 asked whether by reason of the above tenancy the plaintiff was estopped from denying the defendant's ownership of and right to fish from the said stakes and to lease such rights and from raising his present claim. No objection to issue 10 was taken at the time it was raised and the case proceeded on the basis that it was open to the defendant to raise that issue. The written statement should be formally amended to raise that plea expressly. His Lordship thought that the experience of most lawyers was that fishery questions usually involved difficult questions of law and troublesome questions of fact and often resulted in a protracted trial. This suit was no exception to the general rule.

OSTENSIBLE POINT FOR DECISION.

The ostensible point to decide was whether there was a public right of fishing by stakes at the spot in dispute or whether the defendant was entitled to the exclusive right of fishing by stakes at that point. Further the right claimed by the defendant viz., to a several fishery with fixed engines but with no right or claim to the soil was also one which it would be difficult to establish under English Law. On the other hand it was quite clear that stake fishing was one of the ordinary modes of fishing along this coast and that it was also an old mode of fishing.

The fact, therefore that stake fishing was an ordinary method of public fishing along this coast put serious difficulty in the way of the defendant for acts which he could rely on under English Law to establish a several fishery might be attributed here merely to the exercise of a public right. When too one considered what the public right involved, there would seem no reason why a man who had once planted his stakes and kept them in repair should ever ever be turned out during his life, nor why if from illness or old age he wanted to retire, he should not be able to substitute a relative in his place before any other member of the public could intervene. That was why on this case although the ostensible point was whether the fishery was public or private, the practical point was who was entitled to possession.

His Lordship then dealt with the question of estoppel which depended on the agreement of 1st June, 1916. That agreement expressly stated that the defendant was the owner of the "dar," that the plaintiff was to deliver upon possession at the expiration of the tenancy and that if the tenancy was to be renewed, he should pass a fresh rent note. The agreement referred to one month's notice on each side and it throughout referred to the dar and did not expressly mention the stakes themselves. Now it was settled law that a tenant could not disptue his landlords' title while he was a tenant Sec. 17 Bom. L. R. 1006. The law as thus stated was not and indeed could not be disputed by counsel for the plaintiff so far as regarded landed property. His contention was that Section 116 of the Evidence Act only referred to immoveable property and that a right of fishing could not be immoveable property. There was no definition of immoveable property in the Evidence Act, but it was defined in the General Clauses Act 1868. In his Lordship's opinion a several fishery was an incorporeal hereditament and would normally be considered real or immoveable property.

It seemed to his Lordship, therefore, that there was no no answer for the plaintiff to say that as such right was in fact demised because the plaintiff had no several fishery but only a right to fish as a member of the public. That argument directly challenged the landlord's title and that was exactly what the law of estoppel prevented the tenant from doing. In his Lordship's judgment therefore the defendant was entitled to succeed on the question of estoppel so far as regards at any rate the "dar." His Lordship then referred to the states and their position. Did the agreement comprise them? In his Lordship's opinion the agreement did include the site of the stakes having regard to the boundaries which were fixed by the agreement. About the stakes themselves, (pieces of wood), His Lordship thought that the defendant was prima facie entitled to them. On the facts of this case his Lordship was of opinion that the defendant owned both the dar and the stakes before they were first let out to the plaintiff and that it was the defendant's stakes which the plaintiff first made use of when he entered originally into the tenancy. His Lordship thought, therefore, that he (plaintiff) must give up the fishing stakes on the termination of the tenancy and that he could not claim to retain them on the ground that he had repaired them from time to time or even renewed them.

CHARGE OF FRAUD UNFOUNDED.

The charge of fraud was in his Lordship's opinion wholly unfounded and should never have been made or persisted in. The alleged fraud was that the defendant falsely and fraudulently represented to the plaintiff that he was the owner of the places where the suit stakes were fixed. The defence of estoppel therefore succeeded and was an answer to the whole action. His Lordship then at dealt with the specific rights claimed by the defendant and the plaintiff respectively. The defendant had established to his Lordship's satisfaction that his grand father who died in 1894 in possession of the suit dar and stakes and the defendant had succeeded to his grand father's position. The defendant had proved that he and his grand father had been in possession of the suit dar by themselves or their tenants or servants for 60 years and upwards.

It was in favour of the defendant that Government had recognised that fishermen had a legal right to retain their fishing stakes within territorial waters and were entitled to compensation if for any purpose they were desired to be removed.

As regards the historical evidence they had very scanty materials. No expert with historical knowledge had been called, and the principal book relied on viz., Campbell's Gazeteer was not referred to till all the evidence was closed. Many interesting extracts might be quoted from that work but it only went down to 1798 or 1819. It showed that from the beginning the Kolis were encouraged by Government having regard to the great importance of a good supply of fish and that many expedients were resorted to. Perhaps the strongest statement in favour of the defendant was contained on p. 162 in a letter from the Collector of 16th December 1791.

His Lordship had to the best of his abilities considered all the facts and weighed all the agreements of counsel. In the result His Lordship was of opinion that the defendant had not made out his case to the exclusive rights which he claimed. The defendant's rights were those of a member of the public who was entitled to fish in the sea by means of stakes. That right would not, his Lordship thought pass by grant or descent.

On the other hand the same case shows that the defendant would be entitled to be protected from improper interference with his public right of fishing.

His Lordship therefore held that the fishery referred to was a public one, but those in possession of fishing dars and stakes must not be disturbed by other members of the public. The fishery referred to was not vested in the Port Trust. The practical results of findings were that the defendant succeeded on his issue of estoppel and that consequently the suit must be dismissed. He did not however ask that the issue of estoppel should be tried as a preliminary issue and he had failed on the important issue as to his claim to a private or exclusive fishery and it was this claim which had occupied a large proportion of the time at the trial. On the other hand the plaintiff had charged fraud but had failed on that issue and also on some other questions of fact. The fair order would therefore be that the plaintiff pays half the defendant's costs of the suit.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit and ordered the plaintiff to pay half the defendant's costs of the suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiff Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitors for the defendant:- Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT AGAINST A BASRA MERCHANT.

COURT RESCINDS LEAVE TO SUE.

N. P. Shroff ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Dalton Vase & Co. ... Defendants.
(*Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri*).

The first defendant and the deceased husband of the second defendant in this suit resided and carried on business at Basra under the firm name and style of Dalton Vase & Co. The plaintiff entrusted to them in Bombay several articles of jewellery for sale on comdission in Basra. The defendants accounted to the plaintiff for a portion of the jewellery so entrusted, but failed to return the remaining lot which, they alleged, had been lost in consequence of a burglary at their place in Basra. Plaintiffs had accordingly filed a suit against the defendants for specific recovery of the said jewellery or their value. The suit was dismissed by the Chief Judge on the ground that defendant not being a permanent resident of Bombay and no leave to sue him here having been obtained prior to the institution of the suit, the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the same.

The plaintiff now filed a fresh suit against the defendants after obtaining the necessary leave.

Mr. R. R. Bunwar appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. R. P. Cooke represented the first defendant, on whose behalf it was urged that the data of the defence evidence being available in Basra the leave to be granted by the Court ought to be rescinded. He relied on the decisions reported in 8 Bom. L. R. 55 and 30 Mad. 502. His Honor in rescinding the leave granted by him delivered the following judgment:—

In the peculiar circumstances of the case, viz., that defendant happens to be in Bombay by accident, that he carries on business at Basra, that the burglary which he alleges took place at Basra, and the evidence to prove it would be at Basra, it would be convenient to have the suit tried there. It would contribute more to the ends of justice to have it tried there instead of trying it here by means of evidence of witnesses taken on commission. The plaintiff alleges inconvenience on the score of having to secure a passport if he is required to go to Basra, and he says he cannot get it unless he satisfies the passport authorities that he has secured board and lodging there. As plaintiff and his partners here were partners in a branch business at Basra for a long time past, I think would not be difficult for plaintiff to secure board and lodging with friends there. Besides this he seems to have no other inconvenience to offer. In this case I also feel that undue advantage is being sought to be taken of defendant's temporary presence in Bombay for filing this suit against him. I, therefore, rescind the leave granted and return the plaint for being presented to the Court at Basra.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.

S S Meteor, White, Southampton.
S S Itola, Williams, Kobe, etc.
S S Saigon Maru, Kondo, Kobe, etc.
S S Clan Macbryan, Westropp, Berkenhead.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.

S S Loyalty, Rother, Genoa and Marseilles.
S S Heun, Erikson, Bangkok.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S War Hethor, Richards, Busreh.
S S City of Poona, Martin, Liverpool.
S S Hunts Castle, Morgan, Bushire.
S S Gamaria, Evans, Calcutta.
S S Dunera, Walker, China.
S S Massilia, Walter, Liverpool.
S S Clan Macbride, Stensen, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gondia for Calcutta.
Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe, etc.

S S Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,107 tons, Captain A White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with ballast.

S S Itola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain B Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbrayne:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbrayne, 2,987 tons, Captain T G Westropp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo.

S S Saigon Maru:—The O S K steamer Saigon Maru, 4,465 tons, Captain S Kondo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S War Hethor:—The B I S N Co's steamer War Hethor, 1,341 tons, Captain J Richards, will said to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Hunts Castle:—The steamer Hunts Castle, 3,482 tons, Captain A O Morgan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bushire, with a general cargo.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gamaria, 3,231 tons, Captain A G Evans, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Co's China mail steamer Dunera, 3,412 tons Captain W Walker, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for China, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,251 tons, Captain W J Walter, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3,008 tons, Captain F J Stensen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Havre, London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The N Y K steamer Shinzui Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 7th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 14th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

L/N Syria ..	N F	K F	.. M V & Co
Q Kaipan ..	N F	N F	.. N Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl ..	Mangalore	9 4	.. K N & Co
Kaveri ..	Bhavnagar	10-4	.. K N & Co
Ratnavati ..	..	11 4	.. K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru.	N F	15/17 4	.. J M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Aras ..	2 Months	31 5	.. T M & Co
Distal..a ..	4 days	9-4	.. Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vigo ..	Dunkirk & Hull	16 4	.. J F & Co
2 Promothens	Colombo	15-4	.. A N & Co
3 umea ..	P Gulf	15 4	.. M M Co
4 Chakla ..	P Gulf	15-4	.. M M & Co
5 Alberto Cavaletto ..	Italy	17-4	.. M I & Co
7 Tetomi Maru ..	Kobe	12-4	.. N Y Kaisha
8 Fukui Maru ..	Kobe	15-4	.. N Y Kaisha
9 Indus Maru ..	Kobe	14-4	.. O S Kaisha
10/11 Massilia ..	Liverpool	14 4	.. W A & G & Co
13 Dunera ..	Shanghai	12 4	.. B M & Co
14 Zayani ..	N F	N F	H S Shantsary Co
15 Venairo ..	Calcutta	..	.. I & Co
16 Warna ..	..	..	.. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Lhasa ..	Karachi	15-4	.. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Banfield.	..	..	.. M M & Co
2 Clan Macvicar.	Malabar coast	14-4	.. J F & Co
3 Amay ..	London	10-4	.. E M & Co
4 Malgha ..	Karachi	..	.. M M & Co
N a Parvati	N F	N F	.. E B O & Co
13 Ferrara Abadan	N F	..	.. S W & Co
14 Cordoba.	Constantidople	..	.. M M & Co
15 Oristano ..	Antwerp	..	.. T M & Co
16 Ramore ..	London	17-4	.. M M & Co
16 Hunteplii.	..	..	.. W H G & Co
17 Folladera .	Basra	..	.. D B I H

EXPORT.

April 14.

S S Patricia for Liverpool:—250 cwts khismis, Lyon Lord and Co, 150 cwts cuttle fish, A Cassam.

S S Vigo for Hull:—1,100 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Monora for Marseilles:—2,876 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Monora for London:—300 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, C Nathoi; 165 cwts turmeric S Gordhan and Sons; 140 cwts gum tragakanth, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Oristano for Antwerp:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Monora for Antwerp:—414 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

S S Colaba for Antwerp:—650 cwts buffalo horns, E Mohamed and Sons; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Monora for Hamburg:—224 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Oristano for Hamburg:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Alberto Cavelleto for Genoa:—50 bales willow stripping, 50 bales willow fly, B G Gorio and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 cwts gum olibanum, Narsee Moolji and Co.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tras Osmontes for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K Yoshikawa.

S S Kenken Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tras Osmontes for Osaka:—1,500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kenken Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORT.

April 14.

S S Indus Maru from Japan, Agents O S Kaisha:—1,997 cases glassware, 16 cases antimonyware, 8 cases medicines 42 cases soap, 4 cases glass bead, 69 cases whistles, 3 cases essence, 20 cases brass sheeting, 25 packages earthenware, 10 cases camphor, 35 bags ginger, 107 cases enamelledware, 100 crates 176 cases glass bottles, 927 cases safety matches, 50 cases sulphur matches, 210 bags dexterine, 20 bundles 437 slabs tin, 1,062 bundles rattan, 10 cases padlock, 65 cases non-poisonous matches, 50 cases sulphur crystal, 15 cases napthaline ball, 489 bales strawboard, 100 bundles aniseed, 1,680 bags potato starch, 14,863 pieces planks, 2 bales cotton hosiery, 4 cases paint, 1,880 bags sago flour, 50 cases pine apple, 57 cases mirror, 51 bales 85 cases cotton yarn, 70 bales grey cotton yarn, 9 bales 21 cases yarn, 220 cases empty glass bottles, 125 packages acetic acid, 370 cases screws, 1,320 pieces 441 bundles S planks, 2 cases cigarettes, case, 1,000 boxes tin plates, 20 cases perfumery, 6 cases soap boxes, 80 bundles 163 cases brass sheathing, 438 cases brass circles, 10 packages crucibles 63 cases cotton goods, 50 bales grey cotton drill, 6 bales 22 cases matting mats, 25 cases lock, 61 cases shirting, 113 cases toys, 2 cases umbrella, 150 bales cotton sheeting, 300 bales cotton drill, 5 cases glass chimney, 7 cases ironware, 14 cases stationery, 2 cases paperware, 265 cases porcelainware, 332 packages 200 cases brass sheets, 50 cases gintan, 5 cases perfumed water, 20 cases enamel, 173 cases slates, 40 bundles sandalwood, 20 cases green peas, 26 cases mattin, 95 packages gum benjamin, 13 cases potash carbonate, 66 cases metalware, 3 cases bronze powder, 3 cases rubber ball, 459 bags betelnuts, 6 bales icing glass, 10 bags gum, 48 bags pearl sago, 2 cases tin mirror boxes, 13 cases antimony, 73 cases rubber goods, 61 cases brassware, 20 bags tapioca, 25 bundles 11 bags 4 cases gambier.

S S Morea from London, Agents M M and Co:—9 cases stationery, 4 cases 1 tub glassware, 1 keg 106 casks 34 D/s 2 cases aniline dyes, 39 cases A/ware and opium preparations, 13 cases essential oil, 6 cases hydrogen oxide, syrup, hypophosphite Lime etc, 6 cases chloroform, 6 cases liquor ammonia, 4 cases ether, 13 cases med tincture, 3 cases oil, 3 cases 2 bags chalk, 10 cases hair oil, 7 cases worsted piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, etc, 3 cases acid nitric, 2 cases acid sulphuric, 2 cases cod liver oil, 5 cases vinegar, 2 cases sarsaparilla, 3 cases hosiery, 10 cases liquors, 7 cases clock oil, liquor ammonia, phosphorous etc, 11 cases glassware, copperware, 4 cases acid muratic, 16 cases cotton piece-goods, 4 cases worsted piece-goods, 3 casks ivory, 3 cases paint, cement, etc, 13 cases acid boric, chemical, quinine, sulphur, etc, 2 334 casks cement, 43 cases cocoa powder, chocolate, confectionery, 20 D/s calcium chloride, 114 cases chocolate and confectionery, 2 cases bolts and nuts, 10 cases chocolate, 3 cases tinctorial herb, 2 cases wool and cotton piece-goods, 392 bales newspaper, 112 barrels lubricating oil, 35 kegs size, 24 cases mixed drapery, 1 bag 2 cases 4 packages drugs, 6 cases provision, 9 cases drapery, 156 casks asphalt, 100 bundles sheets copper, 10 kegs soda bicarbonate, 2 cases 1 bale cottons, 2 cases med preparations, 3 cases empty tin boxes, 6,395 brass ingots, 20 kegs lead acetate, 8 cases med spirituous preps, 10 bottles quick silver, 3 cases saffron, 3 cases silk tissue, 5 cases cigarettes, 28 cases med spirit, 2 packages rugs, 8 cases hair cream, 16 cases cochineal, 20 boxes resin, 4 cases chemical, 9 packages woollens, cottons, hosiery, 30 packages med infant food, 11 cases med med tincture opium preps, 2 cases woollens.

S S Roosa from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—9,000 tons coal.

S S Rajpur from Rangoon, Agents, Turner Morrison and Co:—107,000 bags rice.

COLOUR-MARKET.

April, 14.

The Colour Marke in sympathy with other markets is quiet and dull. Some activity was found only in Alizarine last week; but it was temporary. Demand is very poor and the stringency in the money-market has caused the stock-holders to be anxious to dispose of their stock.

The quotations are:—
Congo-red Rs. 4 to 5 per lbs.
Direct Green Rs. 5 to 6 per lb.
Methyl violet Rs. 8 to 10 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 24 to 30 per lb.
Alizarine (Eng) Rs. 1,300 to 1,500 per drum.
Alizarine (Ger.) Rs. 400 per cwt.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS AT ALIGARH.

Mr. Abdur-Raoof, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Students Association Aligarh writes:

The number of the students from the Bombay Presidency both in the M. A. O. School and College at Aligarh is fifty-five. The need for a social organisation to provide a common meeting ground for students from various parts of the Presidency has been long felt, more particularly in respect of frequent inconveniences and hardships to which fresh students are often subject. It may be noted that the Aligarh Brother-hood is so wide and so easily accessible that in general no difficulties whatever may be experienced by fresh students; but in cases of more particular and intimate nature when assistance of a determinate character is needed, there can be no better guide and helper than one who comes from the same province. Besides, striving to be helful in these matters the Association has for its objects a programme of wider usefulness. Popularising of the Alma mater by means of articles in papers, conversations with students of other colleges are other important objects. Parents intending to send their sons to the school and the college can safely write to any of the office-bearers mentiontd below, and ask for any information, or assistances that may be needed:—

President—K. M. Khudabakhsh (Sindh); Vice President—Ilahi Bakhsh Shah (Sindh); Steretaries—Abdur-Raoof (Janjira State), and Maula Bakhsh (Sindh).

Lieutenant McIntosh of D. H. 9 who recently met with a mishap with his machine at Moulmein arrived in Rangoon on the 12th from Moulmein to get certain parts for repairs and if possible to resume journey before the monsoon. The aviator said he encountered great trouble with engines, a big hole being blown in the exhaust pipe before his forced landing in Moulmein. If the engines had not given trouble the smash might have been averted.

Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S., C.I.E., will join the Board of Revenue and Mr J. T. Juring, Collector of Coimbatore, will take his place as Special Secretary, Revenue Department.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
BHATIA MISSION STREET.
BOMBAY.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

Variety of Uses.
The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.
At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*
In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*
In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*
Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne
Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.
It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.
There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by
J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.
Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phāl-Nānā, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Germicide (general ... ntive)	0—10—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0	Universal Embrocation	1—0—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0		

For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR,
22 24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhary's lecture at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, 6-30 p.m. on the Punjab Enquiry Report of the Congress Sub-Committee.

S. S. Nankin with outward mails of March 25 expected to arrive, 8 a.m.

Annual General Meeting, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

Italian Opera Co. opens at the Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Dr. Tagore's lecture on Education in the University Convocation Hall at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad to preside.

SATURDAY, April 17.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. 'Kowara' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 18.

Malis for Mauritius per s.s. Urlana via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at the head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

47 deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday as against 212 on the corresponding day of last year and 153 on that of 1918. Two attacks and two deaths from plague, fifteen attacks and one deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

PUNDIT RAMBHUJ DUTT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhary of Lahore will deliver a public lecture at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, on the Punjab Inquiry Report of the Congress Sub-Committee.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays on cablegram:—

Bombay to London: urgent triple rates 6 hours, full rate ordinary 12 hours, deferred 24 hours.

London to Bombay: urgent triple rates 6 hours, full rate ordinary 1½ day, deferred 3 days.

DR. M. V. MEHTA.

A correspondent writes:—

Dr. M. V. Mehta, in charge of the Rakhmabai Hindu Lying-in Hospital of Hughes Road, Bombay, has been elected a Member of the Royal College of Phisicians, an honour conferred for the first time on an Indian. Dr. Mehta is expected back by the s.s. Morea on about the 10th May next. During the course of his tour in China, Japan and America, Dr. Mehta has collected very useful and up-to-date information regarding maternity, generally and children welfare movement particularly.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The following are further donations towards the Church in answer to the appeal by the Revd. L. C. Pera for funds to clear off the debts:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 25,280-11-9. "Purification," Rs. 500; Mr. E. W Embury, Fort Rs. 20; Mr. N. Lobo, Sion, Rs. 100; Mrs Palmyra Freitas, Byculla, Rs. 60; Through Mrs. Mary S. M. Mascarenhas Mazagon Rs. 26/4; A friend (G. S.) Rs. 100; Through Mr. J. E. Fernandes, S. S Gregory Apsar, Rs 20; Mr. A M D'Souza, Bandra, Rs. 200; Mr. R. S. Lobo, Sion, Rs. 50; Through Mr. S. F Vas, S S Sealda, Rs 20; Mrs. M. E. de Rozario, Mazagon, oRs. 100; Mr. Dau Valladares, Matharpakady Rs. 60; Mrs. A. B. George, Calcutta, (16th to 19th instalments) Rs 20; Sums under Rs. 15 Rs. 90-9-9. Total Rs 26,746-8-9. There is still a large amount (Rs. 73,253-7-3) required and the Revd. Vicar earnestly requests those who have not contributed to kindly do so as to enable him to liquidate the debt and make other necessary improvements in the church.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The market opened steady after Tuesday's holiday. Jutes still shares being in some demand forward movement however in these securities which had been anticipated in certain quarters did not set in and prices in some instances ruled easier. A feature of this section of the market was improved in the price of preference shares which found buyers at 107 and 108. There was very little inquiry for coal shares which showed no change. Industrials for the most part ruled steady. There were many buyers for Hatircool Oils which moved up to 14. Cotton shares did not attract usual attention and ruled slightly easier.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 37 and 36 small lot, Burrakur 47 odd lot, Fularibad 12/12, Caledonian 10/8, Deoli 56 small lot, New Kendai 11/12, Patmohan 17, Sendra 31/4 small lot.

Jute:—Anglo-India 412, Auckland new 430 and old 526, Alliance 755, Belvedere 595, Budge-Budge pref 108, Budge-Budge ord 666 small lot, Clive 345 and 367 small lot, Centum 12/8, Fort Gloster pref 108, Fort William 477, Gourepore 1287 and 1294 small lot, Gondalpara 1600 and 1625 small lot, Howrah 51, Kamarhatty 976, Kanknarrah 777, Kinnison 1270, Lawrence 910, Lansdowne 583, Naihati pref 107, National pref 107, Northbrook 96/12, Reliance 54/12, Standard 798 and 800 small lot, Waverley 19, Empire 79/8, Fort Gloster 1156 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 8/4, Arthur Butler 11, Assam Saw Mills 17, Beharrice 9/8, Bank of Bengal 1745, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 6/4 prem, Bengal Telephone 266/8, Bengal Lead 12, Bengal Paper 86, British India Tobacco 11/4, British India Electric 1)/4, British Ceylon Corporation 20/12, British India Corporation 16/8, Burma Finance and Mining 11/12, Calcutta Industrial Bank at par, Calcutta Tramways 76, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 30/8, Dunbar Cotton 710 and 720 small lot, G McKenzie 11/4, Hatircool Oil 14, Hume Pipe 17/4, Indian Galvanising new 16 prem, Khardah Jute debs 83/8, Keshoram Cotton 22, Kumerhubi Engineering 32/12, Lupas Rubber 16.00, Midnapore Zemindary 175, Mymensingh Bhairah Bazaar Rail(way (guaranteed) 67 small lot, Rarshall Sons (India) new 11/12, Muir Mills pref 44, Nahapiet Jute Press 10 new seven, Sugar 12-4, Premier Soap 12, Peaces Slipway Engineering 9/4, Shahdara Delhi Railway 104, Sara Serajgunj Railway 75, Specs Hotel 13, Ryam Sugar 28/12 Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 28/4, Tata Industrial Bank 41 prem.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/10 small lots at Rs. 59/4. War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent., 1921 at 99/12 per cent, and 1928 Bonds at 100/8 per cent.

A WOMAN'S MURDER.

ARREST OF ALLEGED MURDERERS.

With reference to the body of the woman which was found tied in a sack at Sewrei New Road on the morning of the 8th the police have succeeded in arresting the alleged murderers, and also recovering a portion of the ornaments which were missing from the person of the deceased. The police arrested in the first instance, a Hindu Bala Ramji who was living in a hut with his mistress, behind the China Mill at Sewree. The man had a bundle in his hand when he was arrested and on its bring searched at the police station it was found to contain a white garment with blood strains on the edge of the sleeves. On further search being made other clothes were also found in the hut. Prices of glass bangles and a golden band were found in the first place. The woman, Bala's mistress, Muktabai, was arrested, and this led to the arrest of one Vithu Rama. The name of the deceased it has been ascertained to be Parwatibai, wife of Dagdu and lived with him at Haras Road. Although she was missed from her home on the 6th no report was made to the police. Dagda stated that her wife was wearing a number of gold and silver ornaments. The clothes found were identified as belonging to the deceased, and Bala pointed out the Marwadis with whom the ornaments were pledged.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.

A TELEGRAPH CLERK SENTENCED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of the case in which Inspector Jefferies of the C. I. D. charged George Anthony Grove, and Indian Christian working as a telegraph clerk in the Kalbadevi Post Office, with forgery and cheating in respect of Rs. 475, the amount of three telegraphic moneyorders.

It appeared that the accused was employed in the Kalbadevi Post Office on 31st December, 1919. On the 19th January last, he was on duty for receiving by hand messages from the local offices. Near him was sitting a clerk who was receiving telegraphic moneyorders for delivery in Bombay. The accused had the opportunity of seeing these orders and handling them. There were three orders of Rs. 90, Rs. 85 and Rs. 300 respectively, for one Glove. The accused received the sums on signing the receipts as the payee.

The accused denied that the receipts were in his handwriting and alleged that they were tracings of his handwriting by someone who was not on good terms with him.

His worship convicted the accused on the evidence. He had six previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges of forgery and to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges of cheating.

RAT INCINERATOR ON PAREL ROAD.

REQUEST FOR REMOVAL.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presiding when consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Jamnadas Purbhudas and Company complaining of the Rat Incinerator erected on the Parel Tank Road site and stating that the incineration of a large number of rats at the place every day gave rise to such an offensive odour, and caused so much annoyance, that it was impossibel to live in the locality and that as a result of that almost all the good bungalows there were lying vacant. They requested that the incinerator might be removed from its present site.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

FIRE BRIGADE ENGINES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating:—"That the four-horsed fire engines in the fire brigade are now obsolete, inefficient and uneconomical. They are nearly 30 years old and repairs and renewals are not only costly but difficult to arrange owing to the antiquity of the type of engine. The horses of the Brigade are also by their age beyond fire brigade work and it would be much more economical and satisfactory to replace these engines by more modern ones.

Two of the older engines have recently been sold out of the service and not been replaced. I attach a list of the engines still in use with remarks as to their condition. Some of them now require thorough overhaul, but this can not be arranged owing to the absence of adequate machines to take their place and only those repairs which are absolutely necessary can be carried out.

Since 1914 owing to the War no new engines have been purchased, and as the work of the Brigade is increasing, there is need of an additional engine to act as spare and to cope with the extra work. A quotation has therefore been asked for a Merryweather's 450/500 gallon Hatfield motor engine and the firm have offered to supply the same for £2,840 C. I. F. Bombay which at present rate of exchange is equal to about Rs. 23,520 (or say Rs. 24,000 inclusive of local charges). The machine is of a type already in use in the Brigade which is giving satisfaction and as the price is fair and reasonable for this class of engine I request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. and to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement under Section 72 (3) of the Act being dispensed with.

The necessary sanction was given subject to the approval of the Corporation.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN W. INDIA.

The President and Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India beg to acknowledge with thanks the following subscribtions:—

(A) Specially contributed towards the new home:—

The Western India Turf Club Rs. 50,000; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart. Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E., M.B.E., Rs. 500; Seth Soorji Vallabhdas Rs. 500; Seth Ramnarayan Harmandrai Rs. 500; Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai Rs. 500; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Rs. 500; A Hindu lady Rs. 500; Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji Rs. 250; Seth Chatrabhuj G. Sunderdas Rs. 250; Seth Lalji Naranji Rs. 250; Messrs. Khimji Visram and Co. Rs. 250;

(B) Other contributions:—

Mr. Amarchand Madhowji Rs. 2,001; Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee and Co. Rs. 75; Messrs. Hirji Govindji and Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Nappoo Ninsee and Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Currim Laljee Sajun and Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Dhunji Devsi and Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Koorpal Harsey and Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Poonsi Devsi and Co. Rs. 251; Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Cama Rs. 250; Mrs. Clayton Rs. 160; Messrs. Tatia Rowji, Velji Soonderji and Co., J. J. Cama, Pragji, Ludha and Co., and Shah Karsondas Nanalal, each Rs. 101; Messrs. K. K. Sutoke, Kawasji, Choonilal, Harilal and Co. W. P. Pechey, Ardeshir Framji, and Adi and Manek F. Vakil, each Rs. 100; Messrs R. K. Dadachanji, F. Dadachanji, and Nagandas Manekla, each, Rs. 51, "A" Friend in loving memory of Bai Jirbai Bezonji Madan, and Messrs. N. Powell and Co., each Rs. 50; Mr. Bomanji, Mrs. Asabai H Bamji, Mr. E. H. Bamji Messrs. Panday Bros., and Chapter Rising Star of Western India, each Rs. 25; One Hundred sums under Rs. 25 total Rs. 413.

GROUNDING OF THE ARAS.

CAUSES OF THE MISHAP.

The Marine Court of Inquiry with Mr. A. H. [illegible], as President, Mr. C. H. Edmead, Master of the s.s. Syriam and Mr. James Orme Master of the s.s. Kaisary as members, which was enquiring into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s.s. Aras, on the Prong's Lighthouse, at the Bombay Harbour, on the 10th February last, passed its sessions yesterday. The following is the full text of the Court's decision:—

"The evidence shows that the s. s. Aras, a Bore 10 steamship, owned by the Aras Steam Navigation Company of London, was built by Palmers Shipping and Iron Company in 1893. Her displacement is 1,800 tons. Her gross tonnage 3,216.75; her registered tonnage 2071.55 Her engines were made in 1893 having the normal horse power of 300, indicated 1500. Her speed is ten knots.

"The s.s. Aras left Abadan on the 2nd February with a cargo of fuel oil. Besides her master Mr. John Duglas Nesbit who holds a certincate of competency granted by the Board of Trade on the 11th June 1909. She had on board two certificated officers, namely the Chief Officer and the Third Officer and two certificated and two uncertificated engineers, four Indian Quartermasters and a lascar crew of 44. There were no passengers on board.

"On the morning of the 10th February the s.s. Aras was approaching Bombay Harbour. There was a heavy smoke hanging in the Harbour and it was quite hazy all round. A moderate East wind was bringing the fog down obscuring all landmarks except the Prong's Lighthouse.

"The Master says the Prong's Lighthouse was sighted at 7-30 a.m., being 5.37 E. by compass. The course was then S. 73 E. the true course being S. 76 E. The sea was calm, the atmosphere to seaward clear. The course had been set at noon the previous day and the intention of the Master was to pass the Prong's Lighthouse at a distance of 11 miles, leaving sufficient room to avoid a dangerous reef and shovels near the lighthouse. The speed of the ship was ten knots, her draught 23 feet 4 in. and 24 feet forward. The Master could see about a mile ahead approximately.

"When first the Prong's Lighthouse was sighted all that could be seen was the sun reflected in the lighthouse lamp. At 8-50 a.m. when the master could see the lighthouse it, he says he took a danger angle. The position of the Prong's Lighthouse was then N. 81 East by the compass. Captain Nesbit says that shortly before the vessel struck he saw the sunk rock but the sunk rock and the Prong's Lighthouse were too much in line to take a cross bearing. At 9 a.m. he says, he took a bearing and that the Prong's Lighthouse was then bearing N. 47 E. about 14 miles away. The distance was taken by danger angles. At 9-2 a.m. the s.s. Aras struck. She seemed to strike a rock on the port bow, a glancing blow and then struck the same rock again amidship.

"The repairs of the ship are to be executed by Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000.

MIS-APPLICATION OF COMPASS ERROR.

"The master attributes the grounding of the ship to the fact that a current took him on the course which he intended to steer and that he failed to notice the current because he misapplied the compass error. When taking the first danger angle at 8-50 a.m. he says, he noted the bearing of the Prong's Lighthouse and underneath the figure wrote the three degrees a compass error on the pad, but instead of substracting the error he added it thereby gaining the impression that he was six degrees more to the northward, then he actually was. When he took the second danger angle the result showed that he was exactly on the course which he had intended to steer. Had the correct bearing been entered at 8-50 a.m. he would have known that the current had set him northwards. The master says that he never saw the light ship at all.

"In the opinion of the Court the weather condition was not such as to guarantee accuracy in taking the danger angles. We consider that the master steered much too close to the Prong's Lighthouse and that he would have exercised wiser discretion in the circumstances had he after sighting the Prong's Lighthouse steered towards the Light ship. He would then have had plenty of room and he would also have been in a position to take a reliable cross bearing. We are of opinion that the tide or current in no way contributed to the casualty. The tide arrow shows no set northwards and the tide tables show that there was no tide at that time.

"In the opinion of the Court the grounding was caused by the fact that the master steered too fine a course that the atmospheric conditions rendered the danger angles which he took unreliable and that he over-estimated his distance from the Prong's Lighthouse.

"Subject to the above remarks the Court agrees generally with the opinion expressed by the Assessors and concurs in the view that the damage was material. The Court is of opinion that the master was in fault. They agree however with the Assessors that the acts of the master did not amount to wrongful act or default or indicate incompetence on his part. They consider that he is deserving of censure.

"While the position of the Pilot Schooner in no way caused or contributed to the grounding, the Court is of opinion that the grounding of the s.s. Aras would probably not have taken place had the Schooner been anchored in the same place which formerly occupied before the War and it is desirable in the interest of the ships visiting the Port, that the Schooner should revert to her former position.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 12th instant was 3964.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday, the 15th April, 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 4 7/16d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 4¼d. per rupee.

SALE OF GOLD BULLION.

Tenders for the 15th Gold Sale will be received up to noon (Standard Time) on Wednesday, the 21st April, 1920. 12,50,000 tolas will be offered for sale under the same conditions as before.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN FINAL (REPLAY)

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL (2) BEAT ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL (0).

Quite a large crowd of spectators, in which the schoolboy element predominated, witnessed the replay of the final tie between these two Catholic schools of Bombay in the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, when for the second time of asking the Xaverians had to admit defeat to the St. Mary's school boys by two goals to nil. It was a pretty fast and interesting encounter in which the St. Mary's school boys showed their all-round superiority over their opponents practically throughout. The defensive ranks on either side were fairly evenly matched, the difference in the result being due to quick returns, and greater staying power of the St. Mary's School forwards who went on at top-speed till the last minute of the moment. The Xavierian forwards were a weaker combination, though in fairness to them it should be stated that so far as clever stick-work and combination were concerned they were not in any way inferior to their opponents. It was a fine bustling encounter, in which both the teams put their best foot forward, though in their eagarness to get better of their opponents, there was frequent display of reckless hitting by both sides which looked like violent and dangerous play at times. But fortunately nothing serious occurred and the game, which should serve as an object lesson to many senior tournament teams, resulted in a well deserved victory for the St. Mary's school boys by two goals to nil. The Xavierian defence stood the test of vigorous and incisive attacks on it for a fairly long time, but it fell as the game wore on. Their forwards showed up better during the second moiety and made some desperate though spasmodic efforts at times, but generally speaking, they lacked finish and accuracy, there being no powder behind the shot. Where every one played at the top of his form it will be invidious to single out any one for special prominence.

Both the teams had one change Leo playing at back in place of Gomes, while H. D'Souza stood down in favour of Oliver in the Xaverian backline.

The first goal was scored by Vas just before the whistle sounded for half-time, while Singhasan increased the lead midway through the second moiety. Amidst tremendous cheering by the supporters of the St. Mary's School team, the game ended with the result as stated.

The teams were:—

St. Mary's High School.—Dalton; Leo and Rozario; Masconi, Bullock and Fair; Oliviera Vaz, Singlehurst, Powell and Cacymbo.

St. Xavier's High School.—Bhattacharjee; Oliver and Hermine D'Souza; D'Souza, Pinto and Coutinho; D. Fernandes, Soddler, Castallino, R. Fernandes and Fonseca.

Umpires.—Reporter and Morris.

SENIOR TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—Islam Gymkhana v. Lusitanians (1).

5-30 p.m.—Rovers v. Cathedral High School (1).

FATAL RIOTING IN SALSETTE.

ONE MAN KILLED

Culvem and Gorai are two neighbouring villages in Salsette, and the air is thick with rumours of robberies and robbers, frequent acts of violence. On Monday, it appears, a Christian woman by the name of Doomoobai, while passing through a field on Easter Monday, saw a group of strange looking Hindus there. They were of the Ghati caste, who it was ascertained were a contractor's labourers. Whether the woman was really molested by the men or she got into a hysterical fright by merely seeing them and taking them for marauders cannot yet be said, but the fact is that she ran back to the village crying aloud. The villagers on hearing the story she related, came out and raised a hue and cry, whereupon the people who were in the thick of their Easter Monday festivities rushed out of their houses in large numbers. To aggravate the situation the bells of both the Culvem and Gorai Churches were set a ringing and this ancient form of sounding the tocsin came as a grave announcement that something very serious had taken place, and presently a howling crowd marched to the field and attacked the men. One of whom was so seriously belabarred that he had to be removed to the Andheri Hospital where he died. In connection with this incident some eleven men all Christians are in police custody.

TEACHERLESS CLASSES.

LONDON HEADMASTER'S THREAT.

London head teachers at a mass meeting in mail week passed resolutions demanding that the London County Council should send a supply teacher on receipt of a medical certificate for an absent member of a teaching staff, and declaring that unless the difficulty of teacherless classes was dealt with more effectively within the coming month head teachers would be obliged to dismiss the classes concerned.

Instances were given at the meeting of the difficulty of obtaining new teachers, it being stated that one master advertised for a teacher for over two years. He had had one reply, and that was from a man who proved unsuitable.

One speaker said the present condition of teacherless classes, especially in infant schools, was ridiculous. If the London County Council provided better conditions and better salaries the difficulty would be removed.—The "Morning Post."

ROUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE.

TO ARRIVE BOMBAY ON 20TH.

A Bombay Government Press Note states:

His Royal Highness Prince Carol, the Crown Prince of Roumania, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th instant in H.M.S. *Caroline* and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position.

2. At 4-15 p.m. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Political Secretary, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the H. M. S. *Caroline* under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

3. His Royal Highness will land at the Apollo Bandar at 5-0 p.m. and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with the Senior Naval Officer in carrying out the details of disembarkation. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

4. On His Royal Highness' arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Bandar.

5. The following High Officials, if present in Bombay, are invited to receive His Royal Highness, viz., the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Members of Council, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General resident in the Bombay Presidency, the Commissioner in Sind, the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant General, the Deputy Controller of Currency, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in Harbour, and such Officers of the Royal Indian Marine as may be designaed by the Director, the Officers Commanding Regiments, the Officers Commanding Units, Indian Defence Force, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay. A space marked A will be reserved for these officials.

6. Accommodation will be reserved in a space marked B for any Ruling Princes and Chiefs who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, their desire to be present.

7. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion and a space marked C will be reserved for them.

8. Accommodation will be reserved in Block D for the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

9. All other Officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine and Officers belonging to Corps of the Indian Defence Force, who are desirous of attending, will be provided with seats so far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space E will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency. The same Officer will also issue cards of admission to space D to members of the Municipal Corporation whose names are communicated to him by the President of the Corporation. For all officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, cards will be issued by the Political Department. As far as accommodation in space F is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

10. His Royal Highness will, after inspecting the Guard of Honour, proceed for a short drive though the City along Queen's Road, Chowpatty through the grounds of Government House, Ridge Road, Gibbs Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, Lamington Road, Queen's Road, Victoria Terminus. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear.

11. Levee dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform. Full dress white uniform will be worn by Naval Officers, Service dress by Military Officers and morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

12. His Royal Highness will leave the Victoria Terminus for Kirkee at 6-30 p.m. by special train. Departure will be private. The following are invited to be present:—Members of Council, the Chief Secretary to Government, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, the Senior Naval Officer, the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Mr. Wilson Pope has been appointed Editor of the "Star." His connection with the paper began over twenty-five years ago, and he has held the position of News Editor for the past fifteen years.

Mr. R. S. Pengelly, who has been associated with Mr. Pope during the whole of his connection with the "Star", becomes Assistant Editor.

ENGINEERING GRADUATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to request the favour of sparing some space to the following in your valuable columns and I need hardly say that thereby you will render signal service to the profession which, if properly encouraged, is bound to bring India on an equal footing with other countries of the West.

To-day our Bombay University is to declare the results of the Engineering Examinations bringing into light some fresh graduates in Engineering Civil and Mechanical. I am sure all old Engineers will join me in congratulating and welcoming the fresh stock and in offering full sympathy to the failed.

But now how are these fresh Engineers going to commence their careers as Engineers? Of course, the majority will seek employment in the different Municipalities Bombay Port and Improvement Trusts, and some in native states and private firms. Now let us look to the majority and examine their prospects. Leaving aside the Improvement and Port Trusts for the present, let us see what facilities, prospects and allurements offered by the Municipality of Bombay, the First City of India and the Second City of the Mighty British Empire. The scale of pay till last year was, I believe, Rs. 110—5—165 per month. But this grand (!) scale was revised last year by Mr. Monie the late Municipal Commissioner, aided, I think, by Mr. Mackison the Executive Engineer. The revised scale which I believe comes into force from this year is Rs. 110—10—200 per month. How tempting! And what a heart to offer such magnificent (!) pay to engineers that had to go through at least 6 to 8 years' college career? And this revised scale is said to have been discussed and sanctioned by our wealthy City Fathers. How kind (!) of them to have the good of their "City Sons" so much to their hearts as to offer them such a grand (!) scale of pay? However this is only by the way. More of it I intend to deal with later on.

But my main object of writing this correspondence especially to-day is to appeal to the common-sense and self-respect of my brother Engineering Graduates that will come out successful to-day. Perhaps they all know of the Government Scheme, framed in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, which provides that fresh engineering graduates and those passed out from the sub-overseers class of the Engineering College, shall serve an apprenticeship for three years in the Bombay Municipality on a nominal allowance of Rs. 30, 40, and 50 per month, and that while filling up any vacancy in the Municipality preference will be given to one of these apprentices. Now my brother Engineers, please to pay attention here.

Most of you passed your Matriculation at the age of 16. You all did attend Arts College for two to four years, according as you passed Inter Sc. or B.A., or B.Sc. examinations, before joining the Engineering College. In this College, owing to that cursed apprentice class most of you had to put in 4 years. Thus if you were fortunate enough not to have failed for a single year, you become an engineer at an average age of 21 years. Then according to the said new Scheme you are required to put in 3 years more as apprentice. Thus you are at least 27 years old before you begin to earn Rs. 110 per month which, as I said above, is the present starting salary for an Engineer in the Bombay Municipality. Then after 9 years more of hard and faithful service i.e., at the age of 33 years you will earn Rs. 200 per month, What splendid (!) prospects for you! Besides on what lines the Scheme is to be worked is not yet known and I predict that this Scheme is bound to fail, if you fresh Engineers, remain firm.

I therefore appeal to every one of you that at least for the status and good name of Indian Engineers none of you should accept the three years' apprenticeship. If once you accept it, be sure you spoil the cause of Indian Engineers. Do you think those highly paid European Engineers that came to India ever put in such a long period of apprenticeship? They come here quite as young and fresh, without any experience whatever in many cases and yet they start Rs. 350 per month the least; and you who put in three years of apprenticeship are not considered fit and eligible to earn even one-third of the Rs. 350 per month at the age of 27 years. Not that I am against the system of apprenticeship I appeal to you that not to go in for it. In fact apprenticeship is necessary but one year's apprenticeship is quite sufficient, especially when you have already served one year in the college apprentice class which, as you know best, has so far proved an utter failure. If you are offered one year go in for it. Otherwise at least for the prestige and good cause of the Engineering profession never accept it. Also the inclusion of Sub-overseers in this scheme on the same level as Engineering graduates, is likely to endanger the cause and prospects of the Engineering Profession to which you all are so proved to belong. Therefore my new brother Engineers look before you leap and God will help you.

Trusting the fresh Engineering graduates will do their best to uphold the prestige of our Engineering Profession and expecting the favour of similar hospitality in future from you Mr. Editor—Yours, etc.

ENGINEERING GRADUATE.

JACKDAW "GHOST."

During a social gathering in a church room at Campbeltown, Argyle, mysterious tappings were heard behind the panelling of the vestibule writes the "Daily Mail."

The noise was found to be the pecking of a jackdaw trying to escape. When freed the bird was seen to be weak and emaciated. It was given food and ate so ravenously that in a few minutes it rolled over dead.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. M. PIKLE.—The grievance has been sufficiently ventilated.
A PASSENGER.—Please write to the General Traffic Manager.
C. C. M. MENDES.—You must address the leaders of the community.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 15, 1920.

THE REAL CHANGE.

A Moderate contemporary has, after taking time to digest Lord Sinha's speech, declared that it is making Nationalists pretty uncomfortable. The curious fact is that it does not itself feel greatly elated by the pronouncement and pleads that in the next election the best men, irrespective of party-creeds, should be returned to the councils. If the breach of parties is based on fundamental grounds, the plea becomes illogical or, at any rate, ineffective in appealing to the electors before whom there should be no blurring of fundamentals. The Hon. Mr. Banerjea, in prefacing the function of garlanding Lord Sinha with a few remarks, observed that the Moderate Party should do its best to secure the return of as many of its members as possible in the new councils. The argument of non-party consideration, on which we have often emphasised in the hope of securing a conciliatory spirit, will have no chance of prevailing against the bellicose affectations of the Moderates, and it is well to take note of the Moderate challenge and prepare for a straight fight. The issue cannot be allowed to be obscured by pleasant sentiments when Moderates, intoxicated with high compliments and alluring visions, are talking of a big stampede at the polls. At the Sholapur Conference, speeches were delivered against giving a strict injunction to the voters, and Mr. Tilak had in reply to point to the action of the Liberal League in the United Provinces, which wanted as many Moderates as possible to get into the councils. Now the Hon. Mr. Banerjea has, "throwing aside all reserve, called for the installation of the party in power". The situation is hence becoming clearer and the Moderates having declared hostilities, the country has to be warned against the feverish style in which they are trying to contrive "the installation of the party in power". May we say that Lord Sinha's speech, which opens the electioneering campaign of Moderates, has by no means made the Nationalists uncomfortable. We know for a matter of fact that several Moderates are feeling uncomfortable over his Lordship's utterance and they fear that the friendliness of months has been shattered by the precipitancy of his lordship. Lord Sinha has been praised in quarters where any animosity among Indians, whether created by such a great matter as Home Rule or a small question like cowkilling, is generally approved and the evangelist of discord is hailed as a stabiliser of law and order. Nationalists are not in the least appalled at the spurt of Lord Sinha and if is to be a fight on exclusively party-lines, they, without feeling uncomfortable, are prepared to withstand all the forces of reaction and favouritism for seeing the business through. It is premature to jeer at Nationalists on the strength of Lord Sinha's words; he laughs best who laughs last, and if Moderates want to fight on "fundamental" grounds, Nationalists will do well to pick up the gauntlet and assert their hold on the country.

Lord Sinha's speech has not been misreported, but the lines on which he would differentiate the parties need not be closely examined after the slogan of Mr. Banerjea and his lordship. With some prosy attempt at sarcasm, he attacked the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq with a view to illustrate his lordship's antipodal differences with the Nationalists. In his Midnapore address, Mr. Huq had remarked that in one year police efficiency could be doubled at half the present expenses if he were given an opportunity of running the department. The notion was so preposterous in his lordship's judgment that he invited Mr. Huq to publish his "scheme" for the benefit of Government, as good Moderates were wont to do. We do not see any staggering presumption in Mr. Huq's opinion of police expenditure. The cost of maintaining the police is very high in India; this year's budget provides for an additional thirteen lakhs for the Imperial Service and one lakh for the Provincial Service, above the expenses of the past year. The functions of the police in India are two. The police have to serve as an auxiliary of civil authority in the maintenance of law and order as well as the enforcement of the decisions of courts. In the second place, as Sir William Vincent admitted in 1917 in the course of a debate, the police force is to serve as a second line of defence in the country, the first line being the military. The latter function of the police as a reserve against the suppression of outbreaks, is not part of the role of the police in civilised countries. The distribution of the police is not very efficient, but experience as well as the quiescent nature of the people proves that the force never fell below the level of adequacy. The fact is that, as a result of political distrust on the part of rulers, the police have been kept as a sacred institution beyond the possibilities of retrenchment. The C. I. D. ought to be kept and pampered and allowed to track will-o'-the-wisps for the sake of security. Very seldom do they interest themselves in the detection of corruption or crime in high quarters. In 1919, the year of scandals, they never detected serious mismanagement though there were allegations too grave for oversight. The police are constructed on something of the army idea of internal security. High elaboration and wrong distribution are partly due to the distrust on the part of rulers. Now if the police are under Indian direction in a scheme of political autonomy, it would be possible to curtail expenditure; firstly, by the appointment of Indians as far as possible; secondly, by the introduction of adequate standards of pay suitable to India in the higher ranks; thirdly, by the elimination of the causes of political discontent and by the restoration of good feeling among the people. Anyway, the leakage due to apprehension and distrust might be stopped and the theory of the "second line" be superseded by a genuine sysem of volunteering. We think Indian direction can do much towards the detection of avoidable waste. But Lord Sinha wants the production of a "scheme." In his barristerial view, the cure of all things consists of "schemes" to be examined before the verdict.

The root-cause of improvement must be psychological and that is an element that never touches his political brief or analytical argument. To take an extreme case to show the fatuity of schemes where a change of spirit and direction is, above all, needed, let us take the case of Ireland. Suppose an Irishman says that under Irish control the expenditure on the Royal Irish Constabulary could be reduced. It would be easy to say: "Produce your scheme." But the challenge means nothing because the extraordinary incidence of expenditure is due to reasons of distrust, refusal of autonomy and the consequent excess of mad crime. The rulers naturally err on the side of caution and never stint in a matter so vital as the safety of the peace. More than schemes is the psychology of administration. And what happens when schemes are produced? Schemes for the separation of judicial and executive functions were produced in detail by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Ways of protecting the currency interests of India were proposed by the Fowler Committee, adopted by the Government of India, and never completely carried out. Even now schemes of what to do and, emphatically, of what not to do have been urged for the protection of trade and financial interests. Lord Sinha as an observer of party Government should have perceived the unfairness of asking critics to do the thinking on behalf of those in power. We can point out where matters go wrong. The Government have the machinery and the power to set them right. The public pay for them and critics are seldom good enough to serve as a honorary secretarial staff. To take another example. Suppose there is a situation in which the civil control of food-stuffs or the military control of munitions, works unsatisfactorily and there are allegations too unsavoury for the credit of officials; in this case there would be no meaning in shouting angrily for better schemes. It is not the lack of schemes but the way of working which is at fault. Those who fail would have no business to be there and there would be no occasion for the tearful plea that no schemes could be procured. We have dwelt at length on the fallacy of Lord Sinha's position and his unfairness towards critics who complain of imperfect administration, and point to the need of Indian control for lasting efficiency and economy. Mr. C. R. Das, in his crushing reply, has dealt with the larger aspects of Lord Sinha's counsel of "moderation." Mr. Das's speech, along with Mr. Patel's warning about the deliberate dismissal of Nationalists out of the preliminaries of co-operation, throws a baleful light on the future, and the question must be separately discussed.

SIROHI STATE.

We have before us a number of memorials addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy by several Sirdars and Thakores of the Sirohi State in the Western Rajputana Agency. One of these is signed by as many as thirty-eight of these Sirdars and Thakores who own collectively more than fifty villages in the State. Another has been sent by the Chief of Nimbaj, who is a tributory to the Sirohi State, while others are sent by the Thakores of Selwada, Sanwada, Kachholi, and so on. Sirohi is a First Class State under the protection of the British Government. All the memorials make very startling and painful reading, containing as they do serious allegations of injustice, extortion and oppression against the Sirohi State. If even one-tenth of all that is stated in these memorials be true, then the Sirohi State would appear to be a regular hot-bed of corruption and barbarities. At present, we have no means, beyond these memorials and the independent evidence of a few outside observers, of finding out the truth of these extraordinary allegations made by so many of these Sirdars and Thakores, who are imploring the Government of India to extend to them the hand of protection against the rapacity of the Sirohi State. The State is accused not only of demanding from these Thakores from six to twelve annas in the rupee out of their Jagir revenues, but also of resorting to various forms of extortion whenever a Thakore dies. In cases where a Thakore dies leaving his son or sons as heir or heirs and in which there is no dispute, the State, it is stated, takes as nazrana an amount varying from one rupee to one year's income of the Jagir, at its own discretion and issues a perwana to the next heir. In cases where a Thakore or a sharer dies without leaving a male issue, his estate or share is forfeited to the State. If his widow adopts a boy, although he may be the nearest heir, "he is not allowed to be adopted without State sanction and this sanction is only given after the State takes some part of the property for the State." But what actually happens in most of these cases is stated to be worse than is mentioned above. One of the Thakores says: "At the time of the succession of your Excellency's petitioner, Laxmansinghjee's father, half the villages of Siloli and Sartanpura were forced to be given by document. Afterwards at the time of the survey settlement, the Sirohi Darbar put me in jail for three months and forcibly took the whole pastureland of Velangri and seven unused wells of Unta village and the land around it has also been made khalsa. So much so that the village Unta remained a village in name." Many of the signatories to the memorials complain of similar extortion and imprisonment extending over long and sometimes indeterminate periods. The memorialists say that the oppression of the State is not confined to the Thakores or their subjects but "is extended to all the subjects of the Sirohi State indiscriminately." The Sirohi courts are stated to be courts merely in name, and they pass orders in accordance with the wishes of the Darbar. As we have said, we have no independent means of verifying these serious allegations, but since they are embodied in memorials addressed to the Suzerain Power by so many respectable Thakores and Sirdars against a Tributory State, they cannot be lightly dismissed by the Government of India, who have guaranteed protection to all the subjects of these States against tyranny. One of the articles of the treaty between the Sirohi State and the Government of India contains the guarantee that the Rao of Sirohi "will use his most strenuous exertion both now and hereafter, for . . . the due and efficient administration of justice to all his subjects." The Government of India are in duty bound to demand due fulfilment of this guarantee. Here are a number of memorials by dozens of Sirdars and Thakores containing allegations of serious oppression by the State. Averse as the Government of India may be to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian States, they cannot ignore such grave charges of maladministration and downright tyranny. The least that the Government of India can do in the matter is to accede to the request of these Sirdars and Thakores for a thorough inquiry into their condition in Sirohi to be made by an independent and impartial commission.

Notes of the Day.

A Reuter Stunt.

When Reuter is gay and expansive, readers share the joke. Elsewhere we publish a message on the disturbances in Egypt in which Reuter, forswearing the function of purveying news, strives to be to the world what Mr. Rushbrook Williams is to India. Reuter dwells on certain beliefs held in "authoritative circles" in Egypt. The publication of Lord Milner's report is not very distant and we realise that the Publicity Department of Egypt has to prepare a welcome for it. The things Reuter has discovered are as multifarious as they are inspiring. The situation is clearing up; intensive political action is exhausted; Egyptians are assessing the advantages they have gained; everyone in Egypt is appreciating Lord Allenby's way of quelling disturbances and of discreetly enforcing martial law; landowners under convulsive inspiration are making a clamour highly encouraging to the protectorate; the "strong line" taken at Constantinople has had a calming influence; and "finally", as St. Paul would say, the material development of the people must be the chief concern of all involved. What more can be said by our esteemed friend, the correspondent of Reuter in Cairo? If the world is not ecstatic about the protectorate, it will not be the fault of Reuter's.

Egypt.

Evidently the thin stuff which Reuter has dished up on the situation in Egypt, is specially meant for consumption by Indians, but we doubt very much if there is anybody in this country who is gullible enough to be taken in by it. If there are any "authoritative" circles in which the belief is entertained that the Egyptians are coming to realise the folly of opposing Lord Allenby's "wise and far-seeing" policy of restoring peace by Martial Law proclamations, Lord Milner and his school of "imperial politicians" are no doubt the moving figures in such circles, for with them the wish is father to the thought. Reuter has forgotten to tell us whether the Egyptians have been as enthusiastic over the Martial Law regime as were our brethren of the Punjab, who were represented by veracious press correspondents and by some of the Martial Law officers themselves as acclaiming the blessings of Martial Law by shouting "Martial-Law-ki-jai!" If the Egyptians are not doing so, they must be ungrateful wretches indeed!

Frontier Operations.

The Frontier operations are dragging on their weary length week after week and month after month without any apparent benefit accruing therefrom to anybody concerned. What the exact purpose of the operations is, and at what definite stage, if any, these costly and apparently aimless operations are to come to an end, is unknown to all but those in charge of the operations. We wonder if even they know where they are driving. Though it is more than six months since the operations against the Mahsuds were launched, we are as far off as ever from dealing them a knock-out blow or "drawing their fang's" by compelling them to surrender their arms. The Mahsuds are proving as elusive as the proverbial *ignis fatuus*. Our troops are being lured into an unknown country without coming to grips with the enemy. It may be that those in charge of the operations are fully alive to the risks involved, but the public may well ask, is it worth the candle? To all intents and purposes, there is no definite end in view in the present movements of the Derajat column into the unknown Mahsud hinterland, beyond perhaps the desire to impress the hiding enemy with an "awe inspiring novelty," to quote the phraseology of the Associated Press special correspondent with the column. The correspondent writes:—

> The present incursion should convince the tribesmen that we are able at our will and pleasure to traverse any part of their country, a point on which certain sections appear to stand badly in need of actual demonstration, and at the same time, if necessary, to bring pressure to bear upon Abdur Rahman Khel, who, if not actively recalcitrant, has displayed a marked dilatoriness in surrendering rifles and complying with our terms in other respects.

What if the wily Mahsud, including the recalcitrant Abdur Rahman Khel, refuses to be "impressed" with our "awe-inspiring novelty" and resorts to a beggar-my-neighbour policy? Are we going to stick to the job whatever betide?

A Halt Necessary.

We have had ample evidence in the Imperial Budget of the crushing costliness of these Frontier operations. Is it too much to ask of the Government of India and the Military authorities to convince the tax-payers of this country of the necessity and the beneficial character of these operations before they embark on fresh enterprises into the unknown? We are seriously disposed to think that a halt is necessary in the present operations. If the authorities want to teach a lesson to the Mahsuds they should devise some other effective and more rapid means of doing so, rather than push on further and further in the vague expectation of seeing something turn up somehow. The country cannot afford to prolong the operations indefinitely and it is not convinced that the Military Authorities have not been muddling all along in the present campaign. The apparently complete surrender of the Government of India to the Military "bosses" at Simla, is the most deplorable feature of the whole business.

The Imperial "We."

Thus the "Natal Mercury", in the course of an editorial on the new Government of India Act:—

> "The Act that now comes into force did not have its genesis in any widespread protests against the administration of the Raj. Rather is it the outcome of a claim to privileges, that we ourselves had taught India to expect, and for which we have been training her to qualify. Responsible criticism must now take the place of irresponsible fault-finding; and it now remains for Indians to prove themselves capable administrators. They have climbed into the seats of the mighty with remarkable rapidity and it rests with them to make the most of the chances offered them. The eyes not only of the East, but of a far wider world will be upon them, as they set themselves to the boldest experiment that has ever been made in the annals of the British Empire."

We do not know what to admire most, the impudence of the South African cosmopolitan adventurer in claiming that "we ourselves" had taught India to expect and that "we" have been training her to qualify for the new privileges, or the complacency about "the boldest experiment that has ever been made in the annals of the British Empire." Posterity will no doubt appraise at its true value the "boldness" of the vision of British statesmanship in venturing upon the "perilous" experiment in India, after a century of cautious preparation. There is no doubt also that any American or French experiments in the same direction, in the Philippines and so on, will pale into insignificance beside the "boldest experiment" of British statesmanship.

Justice!

One daily hears a good deal about a certain new era in which there will be miraculous transformation of outlook on things and racial arrogance and superiority will subside. Nevertheless we receive accounts of justice dispensed so even-handedly as to shock every man of some sensibility. The other day the Cantonment Magistrate of Jhansi sentenced a shopkeeper to a week's imprisonment for having perpetrated the criminal outrage of not getting up when a certain Mrs. Urquhart visited his shop, and his son to a fine of Rs. 50 for, we fancy, having been the son of his father! Fortunately, propriety and good sense have not departed the land entirely and Sir P. C. Bannerjea quashed the conviction and sentence. But we do not yet know if the miserable shopkeeper had served out his term before the favourable decision was given by the High Court. Almost on all fours with the judicial sense displayed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Jhansi, will be found to be the regard for justice evinced by Mr. Bower, a Presidency Magistrate in Madras, who fined one Mr. Barrett, a mill engineer, the deterrent sum of Rs. 35 for branding a boiler "cooly"—a mere cooly—with red-hot iron causing a wound! The moral is obvious. We are only dazed at the audacity of Mr. Barrett's counsel who, in apologising for him, said that though red-hot iron was used it was not intended against the complainant! Mr. Barrett certainly did not intend it against himself? Imprisonment for not getting up to a lady and a fine of Rs. 35 for branding a man with red-hot iron!

Calcutta Rent Act.

Notwithstanding the tremendous battery of amendments, inspired by landlord interests, directed against it, the Calcutta Rent Act has emerged unscathed and the tenants of that city may now breathe freely. The relief to be afforded is, no doubt, hardly commensurate with the extent of the hardships which they are bearing, but something is better than nothing. The Committee of the Council, which was more or less unsympathetic towards the measure, had proposed that the standard rent should be calculated on the basis of that obtaining on 1st April, 1919, a suggestion, which, if it had been accepted, would have wholly nullified whatever benefits might have accrued from the other provisions of the Bill. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that the Council altered the date from 1st April 1919 to 1st September 1918. A more anterior date, say 1st January 1917 or 1st January 1918, would have been more in consonance with the requirements of the situation. The lengths to which landlord interests went in their opposition to the measure, is to be seen in some of the amendments moved on their behalf. An amendment which Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur moved, ran as follows:—

> "Provided further that if a tenant occupies any premises for less than three years from the date of the commencement of this Act or leaves the premises during the continuance of this Act without being compelled thereto, he shall be liable for the rent of the said full period of three years or shall indemnify the landlord against all losses and costs, etc., as the Controller may determine."

Such a monstrous condition of lease as proposed here would do credit to the imagination of a Shylock. Another amendment suggested by the same Rai Bahadur wanted to legalise such increase of rent "as may be agreed upon between the landlord and the tenant." We know, in these days of house famine, how such a loophole as this will help the dishonest landlord to drive hard bargains with helpless tenants and to levy blackmail from them from time to time.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

SITUATION REPORTED TO BE CLEARING UP.

THE "CALMING INFLUENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., April 14.

It is believed in authoritative circles that the situation in Egypt is clearing up. Apparently intensive political action is exhausted and the Egyptians are facing the question of what advantages they have gained.

Both the Egyptians and the foreigners are realising how wise and far-seeing Lord Allenbys policy has been in unostentatiously quelling the disturbances and enforcing martial law so discreetly.

Influential native landowners all over the country are getting restive under the supervision of the politicians and are asking what harm the English have done in Egypt They admit that the only hope of justice is through the English. Moreover, the strong line taken by the Allies in Constantinople has been a calming influence. Finally, from a business point of view it is being realised that the material betterment of the people must be the chief concern of all involved.

TAXATION ON WAR WEALTH.

SIR J. ANDERSON'S SCHEMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 15.

The House of Commons Committee on Taxation of War Wealth resumed its sittings to-day. Sir John Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, submitted three alternative schemes to meet the suggestion that a liberal abatement based on the amount of pre-war wealth should be allowed in order to cover savings and recognise the diminished value of pound. Duty under each scale would be limited in order not to reduce the post-war wealth to under 5,000. First scale, which would affect 45,000 people, was estimated to produce 450 millions; second, affecting 105,000, was estimated to yield 700 millions; and third, affecting 75,000, was estimated to yield 300 millions. Sir John said that unless they could aim at a yield of 500 millions it would be questionable whether it would be worth-while to face the cost of a financial disturbance.

The Committee adjourned after Sir John had promised to submit the result of the investigation into the effect of the levy on businesses.

RE-ESTABLISHING OVER SEA TRADE.

NEW CREDITS AGREED UPON IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 13.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., April 14.

In the House of Commons to-day agreed to the Government resolution in favour of authoritising the Government credits not exceeding 26 million sterling to re-establish the oversea trade.

Mr. Bridgeman said that it was desired to help the countries crushed in the war. The British trade would benefit and we would be able to extend our trade interests in various countries. He pointed out that the United States had made a similar provision of one thousand million dollars. The credits would be limited to the British firms and business would be done through big banks. Up to the present, only a small sum had been advanced mainly in respect of textiles, iron, steel, rubber, leather and electrical goods.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE VALUE OF STERLING.

DEBATE ON CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 13.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., April 14.

During the debate on the Civil Service estimates in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hopkins drew attention to the foreign exchange value of sterling and suggested taxation on the imports of luxuries.

Mr. Baldwin for the Treasury emphasised that recovery from the present financial malady was bound to be long, slow and costly. He agreed that increased taxation was desirable but expressed the opinion that the less interference with the currency matters the better things would be. Until the debtor nations made their annual revenue balance with their expenditure, no other efforts to improve their currency would be of the slightest use. He pointed out that the British exchange position had greatly improved and emphasised that financial stability could only be achieved by economy and increased production of the necessaries.

The news in papers that the Ormande had arrived in Colorbo is not correct. The steamer is expected shortly.

IRISH HUNGER STRIKERS.

NO CHANGE OF GOVT. DECISION.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., April 14.

In the House of Commons to-night the Attorney-General for Ireland made a statement with respect to the number of prisoners hunger-striking in the Mountjoy Gaol. The latest news of the condition of the hunger-strikers was that they were weak and some were nearing the danger zone. The number of hunger-strikers was 89, the total of the so-called political prisoners was 151 the number under sentence was 70 and those detained including those awaiting trial was 81. The hunger-strikers included a number of persons convicted before the ordinary jury. All those hunger-striking had been forewarned of the consequences of persisting in their conduct. He mentioned that a similar recent strike in Wormwood Scrubbs had been abandoned.

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., April 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. T. P. O'Connor emphasised the gravity of the condition of the hunger-strikers in the Mountjoy gaol. He said they should be treated as political prisoners and declared that the present system of military repression in Ireland had failed and only driven people to greater exasperation and revolt. He said that if the strikers died, the effect upon the already inflamed people would be deplorable.

Mr. Clynes, supporting Mr. O'Connor, uttered a warning that there was the danger of the Labour action in Ireland spreading to this country.

Mr. Bellairs pointed out that the interned Bolsheviks in New York had behaved in a similar way and the American Government had pursued the same tactics as the British.

Col. Yate pointed out that convictions in Ireland could not be procured owing to the terrorism of witnesses.

The Irish Attorney-General urged that the arrests were in accordance with the law. Men were simply attempting suicide. Ameliorative treatment for convicted prisoners had been demanded, which the French had no power to give. Untried prisoners were treated under special rules. They would certainly be tried if possible, but in this connection he re-emphasised Col. Yate's point. He defended the use of the Military, pointing out that 10,000 Constabulary were no longer able to maintain order. By the use of the Military, large stores of explosives, which otherwise could not have been tackled, had been captured and thus rising in different parts of the country had been prevented.

Mr. Bonar Law re-emphasised that there was no possibility of change of the decision of Government, which must resist terrorism. To arrest suspects and subsequently to release them, because suicide was threatened, would make the maintenance of law and order impossible. (Cheers.)

MADRAS GOVT. PRESS STRIKE

MEN DECIDE TO RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April, 13.

The Government Press strike still continues. A notice has been put up that unless the strikers resume work by to-morrow they will forfeit all claims as regards service and pension. Only on resumption of work, their request will receive favourable consideration. There was a meeting of strikers but no definite conclusions were arrived at.

LATER.

The workmen of the Government Press have decided to resume work.

MEN RESUME WORK.

MADRAS, April 14.

The workmen of the Government Press have resumed work this morning.

U. P. POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, April 13.

A general meeting of the U.P. Postal and R. M. S. Union was held on 12th April, under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Chandra, President of the Union. There were about 225 postal employees present. Mr. Chandra announced he had received a letter from the Director-General of Post and and Telegraphs on the 12th April saying that the question of pay of the postal officials will be considered by the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India, urging the nomination of a Commissioner, of their choice, to sit on the Committee and urging early pronouncement on the subject.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Abul Kassam of Bengal sailed for Europe by the s. s. Loyalty as a member of the Khilafat Deputation, yesterday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd is progressing satisfactorily.

ANGLO-FRENCH SITUATION.

TWO CABINETS AGREE.

M. MILLERAND'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., April 15.

PARIS.—In the Chamber to-day, M. Millerand made a statement on the Franco-British situation. He quoted Articles 43 and 44 of the Treaty and said that the Allies attached great importance to them for the security of France. He recalled the fact that Germany, through the military circles responsible for the *coup d'etat*, had requested derogation of the Peace Treaty, despite the fact that Germany had not executed any essentials of the Treaty. Therefore, he telegraphed to London on March 19th, expressing the opinion that the Allies would commit a grave and, perhaps, irreparable mistake if they did not forearm themselves against the very evident dangers and firmly opposing the entry of the Germans into Ruhr as the Government's view was that the possession of certain guarantees that the Treaty would not be violated was necessary. M. Millerand paid an eloquent tribute to Belgium's action as increasing the affection and admiration of France. He dismissed the question of Anglo-French misunderstanding in a few phrases, declaring that after the loyal exchange of views the Cabinets in London and Paris both were agreed. If there was a divergence of opinion respecting the best means of assuring the execution of the Treaty, both recognised more than ever the necessity of maintaining their intimate and cordial agreement for the settlement of the grave questions still confronting them in Germany and throughout the world.

UNITY AS COMPLETE AS EVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 15.

M. Millerand, interviewed in Paris after his speech in the Chamber, re-emphasised that the recent minor divergence of opinion had in no way affected the deep-rooted Anglo-French friendship. He pointed out that the French living on the left bank of the Rhine knew Germany intimately and laid stress on the importance of the real entente, especially at present with a view to assuring full execution of the Treaty of Versailles and solving a number of overseas problems. France was ready to help Germany, but the latter must show real willingness to carry out the Treaty. Hitherto, she had done little respecting disarmament, war criminals, coal, surrender of guns, etc. Moreover, the militarist spirit still existed in Germany.

He concluded:—The question of occupation of the German towns has been finally settled between England and France. No bad feeling remains.

Lord Derby is resuming his seat on the Conference of Ambassadors and unity is as complete as ever it was.

FRANKFORT AND DARMSTADT.

CONDITIONAL EVACUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 13.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., April 14.

Paris.—It is understood that when the French evacuate Frankfort and Darmstadt they will likewise withdraw from Homburg and Hanau. The German request for three months' extension of the period in which they will be allowed to begin disarming will be the first subject discussed at San Remo. The French will endeavour to limit their occupation to the towns on the Main and will be willing to withdraw their troops as soon as the German forces in Ruhr are normal.

A message received from Jubbulpore says that Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavyia had on attack of fever and has been compelled to postpone his trip to Bombay for which he was to leave yesterday. The Punditji is going to Benaras, where he intends to stay for a fortnight.

JALLIANWALLA.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

BOMBAY'S TOTAL RS. 3,28,000.

	Rs.
Amounts previously acknowledged	302,120
Mr. Bhukhandas Govindji and Lalji Govindji	1,001
Mr. Premchand Rattonji	1,001
Mr. Madhavji Jesing Thakar	1,001
Mr. Chatrabhuj Shamji Thakar	1,001
Mr. Muraji Hormasji	501
Mr. Mathuradas Liladhar	501
Mr. Kanji Karson	501
Mr. Keshavji Ramji	501
Mr. Naranji Dayal	501
Mr. Moraorji Kallyanji	251
Mr. Sarabhai Bhogilal Zaveri	100
Mr. Chhaganlal Keshavlal & Co.	25
Mr. Trikamdas Madhavji	25
Mr. Thackersey Keshavji	25
Mr. Makanji Dhanji	25
Mr. Chunilal Gaddas Shah	25
Mr. Hemraj Valji	25
Mr. Damodar Valji	25
Mr. Pranlal Manekchand	25
Mr. Valji Purushottam	25
Mr. Velsi Karamsi	25
Mr. Rupchand Manekchand	15
Mr. Vallabhdas Govindji Thakar	25
Mr. Karsandas Kalyanji	51
Servants of Cloth Market	136
Mr. Narandas Kanji	1,001
Mr. Chhotalal Chatrabhuj	1,001
Mr. Kavasji Framji & Co.	1,001
Mr. Purushottam Govindji	1,001
Mr. Pragji Vandravan	1,001
Mr. Kurji Dharamsey	1,001
Mr. Mathradas Vishram	1,001
Mr. Harjiwan Valji	1,001
Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai	1,001
Mr. Raghavji and Valji	1,001
Mr. Gopalji Kanji Jhaveri	1,001
Mr. Bhimji Balvant	1,001
Mr. Haridas Keshavji	1,001
Mr. Amritlal Laxmidas	501
Mr. Jethabhai Govindji	501
Mr. Purushottam Makanji	501
Mr. Morarji Govindji	501
Mr. Gopalji Kallyanji	501
Mr. Morarjio Virji	501
Mr. Jetharam Nathuram	251
Mr. Odhavji Valji	251
Mr. Narottamdas Shah	251
Mr. Manilal Nagindas	251
Mr. Hemchand Amarchand	251
Mr. Chatrabhuj Kalidas	251
Mr. Narandas Anandilal	251
Mr. Murarji Kallyanji	251
Mr. N. L. Sharma	52,12
Collection through a friend from Kotah	50
Mr. J. H. P.	26
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bhabha	101
Miss C. F. Panday	101
Mr. W. D. Bane	51
Mr. D. C. M.	25
Mr. Motilal Nvalchand Shah	200
Mr. M. Kalidas	100
Mr. D. S. Kothari	25
Shah Punja Karamsey & Co.	51
Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil	150
Messrs. Abbas & Co.	25
A Gentleman	100
Messrs. R. K. Mody & Co	100
Collected by a sister through Mahatma Gandhiji	136
Through Magan Ben	209
Mr. Narbheshanker Umiashanker	200
Mr. Rustamji Bapasola	25
Mrs. Khandwalla	25
Mr. Cooverji Vithalbhai	25
Mr. Nikaram Parmanand	100
Mr. Jamnadas Vanmali Vora	101
Messrs. C. M. Sheth & Bros	500
Mr. Mulji Ranchhod Ved	50
Through Jamshedji H. Warden Esq.	207
Mr. Jamshedji H. Warden	25
Mr. Hirjibhai B. Warden	51
Mr. Rustamji Bapasola	25
Mr. J. M. Billimoria	25
and others	81

JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION RS. 3,28,000.

As will be seen from the figures published elsewhere Bombay has, to date, contributed Rs. 3,28 000. towards the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund.

AT AMRITSAR.

WOMEN GIVE JEWELLERY FOR JALLIANWALLA.

(From our Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, April 14.

The last meeting of the National Week was held in the Jallianwalla Bagh, Amritsar, on the 13th. About 10,000 men and women attended. Lala Girdharilal, mill-owner, presided. Doctor Satyapal moved the resolution of the evening in a forcible speech speak-

(Continued on page 10.)

JAMSHEDPUR.

WORKMEN DISCONTENTED.

REPORTED DISTURBANCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, wires to us under date April 14.

There was a disturbance in Jamshedpur at 3 p.m. to-day. One workman, Kammet of the Bar Mill, whose duty was from 6 morning to 3 in the evening was asked by Mr. J. Doyal to work overtime, but it being very hot and the job being toilsome, he refused. On this Mr. Doyal gave him good many blows on his nose and neck, which made the man senseless for 15 minutes. Blood was coming out of his mouth and nose. He was taken away to the Hospital. The case is reported to the General Manager.

Yesterday, two out of our leaders of the strike were discharged for no reasonable fault. All workmen are discontented. We request Sir Dorab Tata to take proper steps; otherwise public may go beyond control and it will create a friction between workmen and officers, which we don't want, because we, the Indians, will be the sufferers.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL.

PASSED INTO ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 13.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Calcutta Rent Bill was formally passed into Act, after all amendments were disposed of. No amendment of any consequence was accepted by the Government. There was some interesting debate. An important amendment was moved by Mr. Surendranath Ray that no person should, during the continuance of this Act be ejected from any premises required under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act or Calcutta Improvements Trust or Calcutta Municipal Act and which was not actually necessary for purposes of improvement, unless equivalent accommodation had been provided for him. Some Indian non-official members in supporting the amendment strongly criticised the wasteful methods and activities of the Improvement Trust which was responsible for the present difficulties of housing accommodation.

The Maharaja of Burdwan on behalf of the Government opposed the amendment which he said if accepted, would put a stop to the work of the Improvement Trust for three years. The amendment was lost.

The Bill was then put before the Council and declared passed.

His Excellency in adjourning the Council said he would deliver his valedictory address to the Council in September next when the Council as at present constituted would hold its final session.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S PROGRAMME.

Post Rabindranath Tagore will leave Bombay on the night of the 16th after his lecture in the University Convocation Hall on the subject of "Education" at which the Vice-Chancellor presides. He will stay in Baroda at the Guest House for three days and then proceed to Surat. After returning to Bombay on April 23nd and lecturing to University students he will go to Poona at the invitation of the Poona Literary Society and will visit the Women's University.

(Continued from column 6.)

the growing self-realisation of labour in almost every sphere of life. The first determined attempt, as you are aware, to organise Mill Labour was made by Mr Wadia, and his efforts in this direction were ably seconded by a few men, notably Messrs. Kumaraswami Chetti, Dr. Varadaiajalu. Kalyanasundra Mudaliar and Chidamburam Pillai. The success that attended the system of collective bargaining thus initiated in the mill and tram strikes and the economic conditions prevailing recently gave a marked impetus to the movement which has since penetrated to every sphere where manual labour of one kind or another is performed. You have unions today in Madras from scavenger upwards and not the least noteworthy development is the formation of unions in low-paid Government Services like the Policemen's Union, the Postal Union, and the Village Officers' Association. Every day one reads in the papers the formation of fresh unions but apparently the driving force behind their new movement is mainly economic, for almost on the heels of the report of the formation of the union, one reads the despatch of an ultimatum to the authorities concerned for higher wages and improved conditions of work. The efficacy of a strike has come to be well-recognised and in the minds of the men the formation of a union seems to connote the power to strike. That this is the last resort in a trial of strength between capital and labour and should not be too freely indulged in for all manner of evils prevalent in the present conditions of labour is a lesson which, I am afraid, will have to be learnt by the men from bitter experience as I have noticed that in more than one instance the moderate counsels of the organisers have not prevailed to keep the men from the extreme step. In the earlier days the employers have sought to evade the recognition of unions but latterly even the Government has been led to recognise unions of their employees provided outsiders are not running the show in the Unions. The appointment of a Labour Board with a Labour Commissioner to deal with labour troubles, though the powers vested in this body naturally are not all that could be desired, is still a step in the right direction from which much might be expected in course of time, once conditions in general improve and men develop a large outlook.

MADRAS LETTER

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

(From our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 10.

I never envied Lord Morley his Cherculean task of reconciling principle with expediency in the matter of the reservation of seats for the Non-Brahmins of this Presidency in the Reformed Councils, and though every right-thinking man, not immediately interested in the award, will consider his judgment fair and equitable, I am afraid the result has been to give fresh lease to the anti-Brahmin feeling which marked the birth of the "Justice" party three years back. Perhaps it would have been better if the Joint Committee had decided the matters once for all without allowing the matter to be re-opened in India, but they gave a definite index of their views as to what exactly they intended to be done in this behalf, though a little, perchance, unconsidered vagueness in phraseology led the die-hards to believe some vigorous campaigning will give them the maximum, where only the minimum was offered. I have in my earlier letter referred to the attempts at compromise sought to be effected between the Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and though there was a general feeling that a few more seats one way or the other would not be too dear a price to pay for peace and harmony, it did not lead to that satisfactory settlement without outside arbitrament, which one might have expected from our local leaders who already, many of them, fancy themselves to be statesmen.

A Spurious Cry.

A straw shows which way the wind blows and recent meetings of Non-Brahmins both of the "Justice" and "Congress" party indicate a gathering volume of opinion against returning Brahmins to the Council. The Congressmen camouflage their sentiments by saying "Vote for the Non-Brahmins while the "Justice" men plainly say "Boycott the Brahmins." I expect that the Madras Presidency Association and the South Indian Liberal Federation will join forces to fight the Brahmin in the coming elections. Either Association will be weak by itself because both Associations have lost or will have lost the earlier impulse and support which brought them into existence. The Madras Presidency Association which came as a rival to the South Indian Federation, owed a good deal to Brahmin sympathy and support and this it could not look for in its fight against the Brahmins. The South Indian Federation owed its inception to a thinly-veiled Government support in the days of Lord Pentland but it has fallen from grace since the advent of Lord Willingdon who has taken the Madras Moderates under his wing. Both parties have capable men in their Associations, but they will have to put forward their very best efforts in the coming elections and therefore a fusion of the two parties, present obvious advantages. To the extent that this communal feeling will go to strengthen Non-Brahmin self-respect and self-reliance it is to the good but I am afraid in this controversy the larger issues involved in the new Reform Act are apt to be overlooked. The Reform Act contemplates the party system of Government. "Vote for the Brahmin" or "Vote for the Non-Brahmin" may be a good enough election cry, but having exercised their franchise what have the voters to look up to? What line of action will the members returned by the constituencies take up on public questions awaiting solution. What does the ministry returned to power propose to do with the Transferred Subjects? In a word what is their programme? It is here one sees to the full extent the mischief of communal dimensions. Among the Non-Brahmins you have many no doubt able men, who are poles apart in their politics. How are they going to form a Ministry and with what programme? I am afraid the Moderates, already in favour with the Government, will get into power unless a little clear thinking and balanced judgment is exercised. The voters will be false to themselves and their new privileges if they do not ask for something more than the accident of one's birth in a particular community.

Need for facts and figures.

A party programme if it is to carry weight should have distinct individuality backed by arguments of facts and figures. In a thought-provoking lecture recently delivered by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar under the auspices of the Madras City Branch of the Nationalist Association, he gave some general ideas on this subject which deserve to be closely considered from a practical view-point. When Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar suggests that a scheme of free and compulsory primary education should be adopted, he does not stop with the suggestion but goes in detail over the question of ways and means and demonstrates how this can be done without resort to additional taxation and where the money will come from. When he suggests that the Excise Revenue is demoralising to the Government and the people and should be dispensed with, he does not stop with that but goes further and shows how the deficit in Revenue can be made good and gives you concrete practical suggestions to replace this. When he suggests Retrenchment to find money for improvements, he shows you how and where this can be done without loss of efficiency and gives you facts and figures to back his suggestions. I do not propose to follow him in detail but as his suggestions will be examined at length by the conference which is shortly to meet and come to a decision on the question when I shall have more to say on the subject.

Self-Realisation of Labour.

Probably the most noteworthy achievement in latter-day politics of Madras in

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIANS IN EX-GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

CATALOGUE OF GRIEVANCES.

REPRESENTATION TO ADMINISTRATOR.

The following memorandum of the resolutions of the Indian Association, Daressalam is to submitted by their deputation to the Administrator of the Occupied Territory E. Africa at Daressalam, on his arriva from England:

1. That this Association respectfully an cordially welcome and congratulate Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. on his arrival back to this country and re-assumption of the reins of its Administration, and in view of his kind regards for Indians and anxiety for the welfare of this country we thank His Majesty the King and his Government for having selected him as the first Administrator of the country, the mandate to administer which is known to have been given to Great Britain by the League of Nations.

2. That in view of the fact that the question of claims regarding German Currency notes pre-war and interim, against the German Government and various other claims in shape of deposits, loans, debts, requisitions, etc., against the German Government and subjects, is one which most vitally concerns the Indian Community throughout the country, the Association most respectfully and urgingly prays his Honour the Administrator to kindly impress the gravity and importance of this question on the minds of Home as well as other competent authorities and get an arrangement made for the early payment of the same.

3. (a) That on account of the Banks not giving drafts on Bombay, Zanzibar and Mombasa even at the exchange rate of more than 5 per cent. which is ten times more than what was in the year 1918, merchants are not in a position to order duty goods from Bombay etc., and the trading situation is rendered more and more critical day by day and therefore the transfer and remittance question is, in the humble opinion of the Association, a subject calling the most urgent and serious attention of the Government, who, therefore, should lose no time in devising and adopting some suitable means to ease the situation.

(b) That in view of the difficulties as per (a) and those suffering from non-trading people who have to know and say every month, some money for the maintenance of their dependants, the Association requests his Honour the Administrator to direct the immediate re-introduction of the money order service at the same rate as was in Military times, which a legitimate postal facility for the public has been suspended for more than a year.

Representations on these two points are already made to the Secretary to the Administration and the Superintendents of Posts and Telegraphs respectively.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE AND C.I.D.

4. (a) That the Association regretfully looks upon the situation created by constant thefts and burglaries committed in Indian quarters in the course of the last three years, and consequently beset with grave anxieties and apprehensions as to the safety of person and property of Indians, and presses its sense of sorrow and dissatisfaction at the complete failure of the Police in affording them the help and protection for which it is meant, and in showing requisite efficiency and discipline in performing their proper duties and therefore, respectfully requests his Honour the Administrator to kindly refer to its representations No. 8/703 of the 2nd August and No. 8/767 of the 1st September last addressed to H. H. the Acting Administrator and the Commissioner of Police respectively, in order to have the correct idea of the situation complained of, and to reform this Department in the best possible way and even by recruiting Indians from India as officers and constables and to kindly sanction the payment of the expenses incurred during the last four months by the Indians in engaging private guards who have given them the relief which the Commissioner of Police in vain contends in his letter of the 8th September last, to have been secured by the increased Police arrangements.

(b) That the Association strongly disapproves of the improper attitude of the C.I.D. (which is under the Police Department) shown in the course of the past few months towards Indians in their work of investigation, starting as it were with the assumption that Indians are the retainers and possessors of all the stolen property in the town and that they are the abettors of such crimes, and of their preferential and prejudicial ways of forming charges against them on whatsoever vague and weak statements of a native (be he a thief or a rogue) and therefore the Association requests his Honour the Administrator to get proper inquiries made into the working of the Police as well as the C. I. Department.

With reference to this the following cases can be quoted:—1. Criminal case No. 1234 Rex versus released *ajan* Khimji. 2. Rex versus Nassar released Valji. 3. Twakaria not discharged by the Superintendent of Police though he promised to do so, for their mischievous use of power and misconduct.

4. That in view of the complaints heard and received that no proper care is being exercised by mofussil judicial authorities in dealing with cases concerning Indians, i.e., (1. Tabora Coin case in which one Devji Madhavji has been fined Rs. 50 for not having accepted a coin from a native—which coin is not a legal tender as neither banks nor Government accept it. (2) Improper treatment received by one Karmali Vhram at Kilwa Count, he having gone there to complain against a Medical Officer who slapped him on the excuse that he did not salute him.) and in view of the fact that the Daressalam Indians have been dissatisfied with and tired of the judicial methods of local Acting Town Magistrate Mr. Johnstone, who all through his career has been so prejudicial that in so many cases he has passed very heavy punishments of imprisonment as well as fine extending to Rs. 250 for offences of a trifling and ordinary nature, and in some cases has done sheer injustice to the accused, e.g., the criminal Case No. 1234, only because the charges brought may be either by the sanitary people or the C.I.D. (Police), and who has been always hostile towards the interests of traders either by not properly and adequately dealing with their debtors or conniving at or indirectly helping their dishonest intentions in matters of paying their debts, the Association most respectfully prays his Honour the Administrator to cause inquiries to be made by a responsible and sympathetic judiciary into the mofussil as well as the local courts' records cases findings of which were all confirmed by the higher authorities, who in no instance called and heard personally the aggrieved party of parties and to add to existing anomalies decided that copy of the proceedings and judgment in a case shoul not be provided to the person or part desiring to make appeal on the findings the Town Magistrate's Court, and to kindly arrange to reduce the punishments in consonance with the degree of the penalty of the offences, to quash convictions in some cases and discharge the accused, an to annul sentences of deportation passed in some cases, despite a provision for the same being made in the law under which they are convicted and last but not least to establish all through the country law courts capable of properly administering justice and to transfer the local Acting Town Magistrate Mr. Johnstone to an other department.

RESTRICTION ON TRAVELLING.

5. (a) That the authorities were requested more than once to remove the restrictions on travelling but to no avail, and this grievance was dealt at length in the Association in communication No. 8/687 of the 28th July last addressed to the Secretary to the Administration, and whereas such restrictions as are obtaining here are found neither at Mombasa nor at Zanzibar, the Association now in time of peace is of the opinion that they are absolutely unnecessary and unjustifiable and that the six monthly permits proposed by the Commissioner of Police are not mean for all Indians and so far so the grievance stands just the same. With regard to which the Association requested him to provide for permits for travelling between any parts in East Africa to be obtainable at any time when a man wants to proceed on a normal application being made to the Immigration Office, the reply to which is to effect that the present system will remain in force as it is and that the present stage the Association holds that nothing short of the said request can be satisfactory and reasonable and whereas the rule No. 8 of the Peace and Good Order Regulations which require a permit to be had by an Indian travelling from one district to another in this country is a very restrictive one, the Association requests his Honour the Administrator to take immediate steps to remove these disabilities by introducing the above suggested course with regard to travelling permits outside German East Africa and by cancelling the said rule No. 8.

PASSPORTS TO INDIA.

(b) With reference to the permits for India, the Association requests that there should not be taken one month's time between the date of application and that of the issue of the permit, because it affords great inconvenience and trouble to the intending passengers, and that an arrangement should be made, whereby a passenger holding a permit by this Administration should not be made to have another passport at Zanzibar, India or elsewhere, and so long as the passport restrictions are not removed the permits as issued at present should take the form of a permanent passport, valid for a certain period of time.

(c) That the one rupee revenue stamp required for permits to Zanzibar, Mombasa, etc., recently introduced is very burdensome and therefore it should be avoided as is the case at Mombasa.

(d) That Rs. 4 as a fee for permits to India is also very heavy and so it should be reduced considerably.

7. That the last year the assessment of trade tax for Indians was quite arbitrary because very high and unprecedented amounts were fixed in places of those decided upon in the presence of and in consultation with Indian assessors. This question has two sides, the one that the basi of tax has been taken a wrong one an thereby the importing merchants have suffered a great deal by paying very big amounts, and the other is that the District Political Officer, Daressalam, intentionally ignored the right of the Indian assessors of their being consulted in matter of trade tax assessment which he himself decided as he liked. The Association requests his Honour the Administrator to kindly read the appeal made by some merchants, which will clearly show the shortcomings, and which in the opinion of the Association has not been properly tackled by the Secretary as well as the Treasurer and therefore his Honour is urgently requested to inquire into and redress this grievance, and for the sake of propriety and justice to direct the retention of amounts as may be due at the 4 per cent. bases of trade tax on the nett profits and the return of the arrears to the appellants, and to most seriously consider the question of abolishing the trade tax which is not in force in British East Africa, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

8. That the Association prays his Honour the Administrator to kindly expedite the consideration and payment of Indian claims in this country against the British as well as Belgian forces.

JALLIANWALLA

(Continued from page 9.)

ing in detail of the horrors of last year, exhorting the Hindus and Mussalmans to solidly work as a nation for the country and make it impossible for any Dyers or O'Dwyers to repeat the tyrannies of last year. Dr. Kitchlew seconded making a brilliant speech in the course of which he said a new nation had been born with the mingling of the Hindu-Moslem blood, this day last year, at the sacred place where they were now holding the anniversary. It was an event in the history of India to which Indians would always point with pride. It was not a day of mourning but of rejoicing and they should try to make Hindu-Moslem union truly a union of hearts.

More subscriptions for the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial were collected. Still further subscriptions are coming. Women cheerfully gave away their jewellery. Mrs. Bugga and Mrs. Ratanchand presented their gold bracelets.

AT LAHORE.

RS. 75,000 COLLECTED FOR JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 13.

The third last public meeting in celebrations of the National Week was held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall under the presidency of Lala Lajpatrai when the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"This meeting of the inhabitants of Lahore is of opinion that whilst the mob excesses at Amritsar although committed after grave provocation were worthy of condemnation, the deliberate and calculated massacre without warning by General Dyer of innocent unarmed and otherwise defenceless men at Jallianwalla Bagh was an unexampled act of barbarity and hopes the Government of India and Imperial Government will take such steps as will render impossible a repetition of such barbarity and other similar barbarities committed by responsible officers in the Punjab during the period of Martial Law administration and hopes that the recommendations made by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress and the Punjab Provincial Conference held at Jullundur will be carried out in their entirety."

It was announced at the meeting that Lahore subscriptions to the Jallianwalla Bagh Fund collected up to this evening amounted to Rs. 75,000. Further collections were made at to-day's meeting and the work of collection will continue for some days more.

"MAKE CONGRESS IDEALS A REALITY."

MR. S. IYENGER'S ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 13.

A meeting was held to-day in connection with the National Week to observe the Jallianwalla Bagh anniversary. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who presided referring to the Congress and anti-Congress parties said it was impossible under the Reform Act to accept any oligarchy or aristocracy which was no better than the bureaucracy of the past. What they wanted to see was the beginning of democracy in India. He asked them to make the Congress ideals a reality and carry on their propaganda without hatred to any section.

Resolutions sympathising with the victims of Jallianwalla Bagh and other places in the Punjab, thanking the Congress Sub-Committee for their [illegible] be immediately taken to bring the officials concerned [illegible] ishment, urging the recall of Lord Chelmsford and dismissal of other officials concerned and repeal of the Indemnity Bill and cancellation of the order of deportation on Mr. B. G. Horniman were passed. Among those who took part were Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Satyamurthi.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

RELIEF MISSION TO SMYRNA.

The Central Khilafat Committee at its meeting on the 12th instant decided to send a deputation to Hijaz, Mesopotamia and Syria and a charitable mission to Smyrna for relief work. It passed the following rules to be added to its constitution:—

That all provincial and other Khilafat communities should not pass any resolution not laid down by the All-India Khilafat Committee. In case any provincial committee desired to pass any measures affecting the whole of India it ought to submit first the resolution to the Central Khilafat Committee.

In case of emergency instead of asking the public to follow the measures the Central Khilafat Committee should be addressed and advised to adopt the proposal.

The meeting passed a resolution thanking Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Chhotani for his devotion to the sacred cause of the Khilafat. Maulana Abul Kalam is expected to proceed to England on the 20th instant as a Khilafat delegate.

KHILAFAT.

SHIA MOSLEMS' VIEWS.

A large meeting of Persian Shia Ulemas and merchants residing in Bombay was held last week at their mosque to denounce the Fatwa of Molvi Nasir Husain and others of Lucknow on the Khilafat question. The Shias of Persia declared that the religious heads of Shias and other Mussulmans were in Karabala and Najaf Ashraf and they hold the same views as regards the question of the upkeep of the temporal status of the Ottoman Sultan and the exclusion of all non-Muslims from the holy places and lands and Jazirat-ul-Arab as were held by the Sunni Muslims. The Fatwas of Mujtahids of Karbala and Najaf were based on the verse of the Holy Koran which forebade Muslims from preferring friendship or protection of Christians and Jews to that of the Muslims. The Shia Ulemas and merchants emphatically expressed that they were ready to fully cooperate with their Sunni brethren to safeguard the honour of Islam against the strongly denounced efforts of those who were trying to create differences.

AT NAGPUR.

HINDU-MOSLEM MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 14.

The last day of the National week was observed here yesterday when public meetings were held in different parts of the city. A crowded open air Hindu-Moslem public meeting was held, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde presiding, when resolutions urging the repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the early publication of the Hunter Committee report and to bring to justice officers found guilty of excesses were passed. An appeal was also made for Hindu-Moslem unity.

At another mass meeting held yesterday evening Mr. Mahomed Samiullah Khan, Pleader presiding, resolutions strongly protesting against the Prime Minister's attitude towards the Khilafat deputation as being in flat contradiction of his own pledges and also protesting against the arrest and deportation of Shaikhul Islam as a direct assault upon Islam and urging withdrawal of troops from Constantinople and appealing to set at liberty His Holiness and asking for a representative Commission to enquire into the alleged massacres of Armenians by Turks and that of Moslems by Greeks and Armenians and condemning the action of the Allies in handing over Smyrna to Greece in spite of the authentic statement of British eye-witnesses regarding Greek atrocities were passed.

CLOSING DAY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The observance of the National Week came to a close in Calcutta this morning. The only features of the week have been the passing of the Khilafat and Hindu-Moslem unity resolutions and the collection of funds for the Jallianwalla Bagh Fund. The closing day of the Bengalee year coincided with the last day of the National Week and was celebrated by holding a cartoon procession through Calcutta, the cartoons being mostly in the form of pantomimes representing the populace view of Mr. Patel's Bill, the Reforms, the Punjab tussle between Moplahs [illegible] etc.

BURMA REFORMS.

"RANGOON GAZETTE'S" COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 3.

Commenting on Burma Reforms scheme the "Rangoon Gazette" says that the power to non-official executive councillors and Ministers to full Council is important. The open-mindedness with which the eventual separation is written of, surprises the journal which considers the present scheme a challenge to every intelligent Burman who [illegible] great and liberal advance on the present system of Government and should give his warm support. Crying for the moon is useless as the demand that Burma be governed like England or Australia cannot be granted. The electorate for responsible Government does not exist. The present scheme will give the Burmans a large control over the administration and the change is not now taken, we may not have even the [illegible] good a one in many years. Various papers have offered comment for more lengthy consideration.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

CALCUTTA'S PREPARATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

In order to make preliminary arrangements to accord a fitting reception to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his approaching visit, a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at the Town Hall, H. E. Lord Ronaldshay presiding. Leading representatives of all communities, European and Indian official and non-official were present.

In explaining the objects of the meeting his Excellency said the vital position occupied by the British Throne in the organism of the British Empire was universally acknowledged. He had no doubt the Prince would have a most rousing reception in this country, where the Divine Right of Kings was not only an institution hallowed by tradition, but also one which carried with it the crowning seal of religious sanction.

Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, Acting Chief Justice moved and Mr. Watson Smyth, Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, seconded the resolution that an enthusiastic and loyal reception be accorded to the Prince of Wales by all sections of the community, both European and Indian on the occasion of his approaching visit to Calcutta. The resolution was carried enthusiastically.

A very strong, influential and representative Committee with the Governor as President, Maharaja Tagore and Mr. Murray President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as Secretaries was appointed to give effect to the resolution.

AFGHAN ENVOYS.

ARRIVAL AT MUSSOORIE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, April 14.

Sardar-i-Ali Mohmud Beg Tarzi, the Afghan Foreign Minister and Chief Afghan representative with other members of the Mission and staff arrived at Mussoorie shortly before one o'clock this afternoon. Their train reached Dehra Dun at half past seven in the morning and they were met by Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S. The party proceed to Rajpur and, after light refreshments at Ellenborough Hotel, they commenced the nine steep miles of Hill road to Mussoorie, several being mounted on horses lent by the Viceroy's Bodyguard, others being in dandies. On the way they halted at Fairland Palace where Prince Jung Bahadur Shumsher Jung, son of the late Prime Minister of Nepal, very kindly offered shelter and refreshment. Mr. Atkinson, Superintendent of Dun Rods, went down to meet the party at Barlowganj. On arrival at Savoy Hotel, they were shown to the comfortable beautifully situated block of building allotted to them, where the midday meal in the scrupulous Afghan style was awaiting them. The Sardar-i-Ali courteously invited Mr. Acheson to join them in their first meal in Mussoorie. Though weary of the journey, the delegates were all in excellent spirits and their demeanour was extremely friendly. Sardar-i-Ali Mohmud Beg Tarzi in particular chatted pleasantly with Mr. Acheson during the whole of the Hill climb in fluent Persian. Several of the party know a little Urdu, but prefer to use Persian while one or two know Pushtoo only.

The chief Afghan representative was dressed in the civilian costume (Kabul style), but the others were uniform of undress khaki uniform, the most striking being that of the Minister of Commerce, the veteran among the delegates who had all the pleasant dignity of age. The youngest among the party is Abdul Wahab a member of the staff, son of Mahomed Beg Tarzi, a brightly intelligent youth of eighteen or twenty. He with a companion, only slightly older, showed his keen interest in all he saw and hoped, against expectation, that he would catch a glimpse of wild elephants or tigers on the jungly hill slopes. They did see a band of langurs which was evidently a new experience to them. As an example of the attitude of the envoys it is, perhaps, worthy of mention that the Chief Afghan representative called brief halts on several occasions during the hill journey out of consideration for the hard work of the coolies, who carried the dandies. The party has with them thirty to forty followers. Transport was very well arranged and the journey was accomplished with speed and pleasant convenience.

Mr. Gould, Consul for Seistan, who had conducted the party on the railway, bade farewell to them at Dehra Dun. Lieut.-Col Maspratt, D.S.O., British Military delegate, arrived Mussoorie yesterday, with Captain Marshall, Assistant Military Officer. Nawab Sir Sahybzada Abdul Qaiumm, K.C.I.E. arrived to-day and the Hon. Mr. Dobbs with Mr. S. E. Peace, C.I.E., are expected to-morrow.

The British delegates are staying at Charleville Hotel.

The conferences will take place in the morning in the handsome ball-room of the Savoy Hotel.

CHEAP AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Those who are interested in the introduction of agricultural machinery and other labour saving devices will do well to pay a visit to the Empress Cinema this week, where they will see included in the programme of the shows, a highly interesting film showing the various kinds of agricultural machines, manufactured by the International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, in actual operation. Among the machines are manure spreaders, huskers and shredders, corn shellers, stalk cutters, grain drills, fertilizer and lime sowers, threshers, disk harrows, farm wagons and trucks, grain binders, corn pickers, hay loaders, hay presses, and various other kinds of machinery. The Company specialise in agricultural machinery and low priced oil engines. One of their patents is the International Type M Kerosine Engine, of 1½ H.P., 3 H.P. and 6 H.P. With these handy engines, a great deal of labour can be saved. Another is the Titan 10-20 H.P. Kerosine Tractor, which can be profitably used for agricultural purposes in this country. There is a great need for the introduction of machinery, especially of the handy and at the same tife cheap sort, as the Harvester machines of this country. Particulars of these machines can be had from Messrs. Macbeth Brothers & Co. of this city, who are the sole agents of the American Company.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

M. Gaebele has bbeen elected President of the Chamber of Commerce, of Pondicherry by the leading merchants of the town.

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The official value of rupee at Pondicherry has been raised to seven francs five centimes.

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Second Italian Aviator Lieut Ferrarin left at 7 a.m. to-day, for Bangkok. The department had not been notified and on a small number of people saw the anchor leave. No Military officers were present. Lieut. Ferrarin hoped to reach Bangkok early. He circled over the town once and then left at a considerable height.

* * * *

The Burma Government intend acquiring 178 acres of land in Tamwe District, North East suburb of Rangoon for an aerodrome site.

The National Week was celebrated at Ajmer with great enthusiasm.

* * * *

The National Week celebrations were brought to a successful close in Delhi, Karachi and other places.

A farewell party was given at Prospect Park, Poona to James Adolphus Guider Esqr., who has been D. I. G. of the C. I. D. of this Presidency for some ten years past, and Mrs. Guider.

TO YOUNG MEN OF INDIA.

MESSAGE FROM AN ENGLISHMAN.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I salute you, brothers! I have never seen your Motherland and I do not speak your speech, but I have looked into the eyes of some of India's sons and our souls have understood each other well. Race, caste, creed and colour are accidents; the spirit of man is essential and eternal. I have heard India crying through the voice of one of her sons, and have looked upon Amritsar with India's eyes. I am blood-brother to the sword of Amritsar; but the tears upon my cheek sprang from the heart of India. Destiny has interwoven England and India. A crimson thread is woven in their destiny, the crimson of blood. They have shed each other's blood as foes; as friends they have shed their blood side by side in the cause of Liberty. Side by side they must work out their destiny until at last they stand together, free, equal, united, in the commonwealth of nations.

Take not our Politics.

They are ours. He who imitates does not possess. Our Rulers in India may be "just"; they are British gardeners on a strange garden; they wonder why British flowers do not grow on the soil. But the soul of India has dropped golden deathless seeds in the garden; they burgeon, they try to blossom. The gardener thinks they are weeds; he tries to hoe them up. Blossom, O flowers of India on the strange sweet soil of India's breast—to Eternal Gardener misses you, from His Garden.

Take not our Economics.

If you do, you will be old fashioned. There is a dream in England which one day will transform our economic system. Soon Manhood not Dividends will be wealth. Brothers, there is neither Beauty nor Health nor Blessedness in the mere production of material things. Let India's craftsmen remain constant at the shrine of Beauty. May India's sons never forget to have joy on industry and to sing as they labour.

Take not our Religion.

Brothers, take not our religion. It has the name only of Christ. It speaks our tongue and wears our clothes. It reflects our social morality and our economic theory. It is proud because it is the religion of the conqueror. Brothers, "In the beginning was the word, and the word was God." Has India no word? Cannot India go back again to the life-giving beginning? Has India never heard the whisper that God speaks into the ear of each of His children? In Galilee, Christ was called Jesus—what do you call Him in India? Let us sit humbly side by side, brothers, beneath the tree of contemplation and find God in our incommunicable dreams, that English eyes and Indian eyes may shine with a common secret.

Castes—A Green Hedge.

I am trying to understand your social problems. Rabindranath Tagore tells me they are more spiritual than social. Missionaries return from India and make us weep over their descriptions of the disasters of caste. Shall I come to you, brothers, and will you weep when I tell you of the caste systems of England, based upon gold and greed? Our caste system is a ready-made system, an ugly wall built by hatred and competition. We shall undermine that wall in the days to be. But India's communal guilds were once a green hedge, through which the sun could shine, springing from an instinct of life. Now they have become petrified into stone walls such as we build around a prison. Do not overthrow your walls, brothers. It was once a green hedge. Get back to that ancient instinct of life, that the sap may rise from love and truth, and the stone walls be magically transformed into a green hedge again through which the sun can shine.

Let me change the figure of my speech. Once I lived by the sea. On the foreshore I often saw many little pools, isolated, lovely, selfish; they had become separate and had forgotten the throb and heaven of the mighty ocean. But I watched the tide as it came flowing in with many secrets on its murmuring voice. The little isolated pools were lifted up into the unifying waters of the Eternal Sea, and swayed to the call of the Moon. Brethren, problems of division among men are never *solved*; they must be transcended. The tide of life must flow over human divisions so at humanity is one in the infinite sea of the Divine.

Twilight of Dawn.

I salute you, young men of India. Your twilight is the twilight of Dawn. In the twilight practice the songs of Dawn that you may know how to sing when the sea of rose and silver floods the East. Faint golden trumpets are heralding that dreamed of Dawn. Be patient; work, watch, dream and pray! The man who cherishes the dream in his heart, shall live to see the "Land of Heart's Desire."

SIDNEY P. WICKS.

Manchester.

PAPER KETTLES.

Kettles made of thin paper are used by Japanese soldiers. When needed for boiling, the kettle is filled with water, and then water is poured over it. It is hung over the fire, and in ten minutes the water is boiling. The kettle can be used eight or ten times.

A special forecast of the wheat crop in Bengal for the last financial year shows that the total area sown is estimated at 116,300 acres, against 113,600 acres in the preceding year. The total yield for the province is estimated at 28,0000 tons against 21,800 in preceding year. The provincial outturn works out to 77 per cent. of the normal against 61 per cent. in the previous year.

PROVIDENT FUND SYSTEM

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a happy augury for the future that some Firms in Bombay should have begun to realise the importance of the Provident Fund System. In this connection it will be observed that the Firms intending to institute such a system will take the rules and regulations that may already be in vogue in some other Firms. And it will appear that the rules and regulations which are already in vogue are some cases quite misleading and positively mischievous. For instance some Firms have left it to the option of the members to contribute to this Fund or not. And in order to judge whether it should be left to the option of the members or not, one has to realise that the Provident Fund as such is more for the benefit of the wife and children of a member than for his own self. If this is admitted, one fails to understand the reason of leaving it to the option of the member concerned. The plea usually put forward by some the employers is that the employees are unable to save nothing out of their meagre pay towards this Fund. Is this the real reason? No. The reason lies somewhere else. It is that the Firm or Firms are benefitted by not having to contribute their (Firm's) contribution. The most unfortunate part of this is that the employees, ignorant as they are, ignore this point and only admire the lip sympathy evinced by these employers. If the sympathy shown by the employers is real, why should the employers not raise the pay to such a reasonable figure as would make the employees' both ends meet?

The second point which is really important is the contribution by the Firm and by the employees. In this connection it may at once be said that anything below 8 ½ annt. is nothing but a farce if not a sham. However, this question could be safely left to the mercy of the employers as it more or less affects their economic condition.

The third point requiring solution is whether the Provident Fund assets could be attached by a Civil Court. While this is a matter for the Judiciary to decide, it will be observed that the Railway employees are exempted from the operation of such an attachment as far as the Provident Fund assets are concerned. Then why treat the Firms' employees in a different way from those of the Railways?

The fourth point is whether the forfeitures should be credited to the P. F. capital account or to the Firm's capital account. Strictly speaking such forfeitures should be credited to the former account, but in this case as well the Solicitors differ.

The fifth and the last point is the period of service which one is required to put in before he can be eligible for the Firm's contribution. In this connection it will be interesting to note that while the Railways have put in 2 years as the period required, the Firms have demanded 15 and some Firms even 20 years. Cannot the Firms afford to be somewhat more liberal in fixing this period to 5 or 10 years?

As the question of the institution of the Provident Fund is engaging the attention of the employers and the employed alike, the above suggestions might perhaps be found interesting to those concerned.—Yours, etc.

'VERITAS.'

KALBADEVI POST OFFICE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully agree with Mr. R. B. Paymaster, when he writes in your issue of the 9th instant that the congestion of work at the Kalbadevi Post Office is very great. Indeed, one has to wait for long before he gets to the window to put in a registered letter or a Money Order form, but with this his work is not finished. He has to keep standing there for the same time to get a receipt. Recently I had sent my boy of 15 with a letter to be registered, and after spending about two hours or so, he returned with the letter saying "The crowd of people is so great that I could not make my way through." Becomiy suspicious of the conduct of the boy, I rather got annoyed, and went personally to the Post Office, and found the place being overcrowded with Marwaris, peons and Bhaiyas. There is only one window for receiving the registered letters and as the registration work forms the major part, the clerk concerned has to bear the brunt of the battle.

Now having regard to the fact that the business of this locality is making progress at full strides and noting also the existence of the Courts of Small Causes with at present one additional Court, there is the dire necessity of a branch receiving post office, as suggested by Mr. Paymaster. The Postal Authorities therefore, will, it is hoped, promptly proceed to make inquiries, and if at all they have a mind to redress the hardship, they will, without delay, open a branch or at least open, new receiving windows.—Yours, etc.

J. C. RAVEL.

Kalbadevi, April 11.

PATHAN MONEY-LENDERS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—There are many money-lenders in Poona, and some of them are very cruel indeed. If a debtor fails to repay them, they drag him or her into their houses and use violence. Two days ago I saw a Pathan holding a woman by the wrist and slapping her on face, while his comrade was driving away the crowd which her loud cries had attracted. There were several Indians there, but dared not interfere. Luckily for the poor woman a kind-hearted Pathan arrived on the spot and delivered her from the clutches of her tormenter. Steps should be taken to stop this.

I suggest that magistrates should inform these Shylocks that they shall be severely punished, if they mal-treat their debtors.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

It is understood that Mr. Carter will act as Secretary and Mr. Gould as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, when Mr. Dobbs proceeds to Mussooree.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As a result of the verdict (I would not say, of the several complaints repeatedly made in the Press because all our loud voices are but the bleatings of helpless goats to the Railway Authorities as no weise are we treated in their coaches?) returned by the Jury on the Coroner's inquest, it is noticeable that the G. I. P. Railway have since put on extra staff at Byculla to see that passengers do not ride on the footboards of carriages and thus adopted a precautionary measure against the recurrence of accidents similar to the one we recently witnessed. The precaution taken is no less in the interests of the Rialway of saving themselves from the responsibility for any loss of life or injury t opassengers than in the interests of the travelling public and no one needs be much thankful for it.

The lot of local passengers is nowise improved by the posting of extra staff at Byculla whose discharging of duty means that passengers likely to travel on footboards are shepherded into compartments that are already fully stuffed with human beings.

The volume of local traffic both in ordinary passengers and vendors into the city is largest in the mornings and especially between 9 and 10 a.m. when most of the office-going population availing local service turn up. The situation ois one when all possible facilities of local service should be made available. The number of locals the G .I. P. Railway at present run into Bombay between 9 and 10 a.m. is two only—one arriving at 9-32 and the other at 9-45. If the G. I. P. Railway earnestly desire that they should act fairly by the travelling public and wish to remove the sore feeling that they are unjustly robbed by the Railway of the value of fares, they should without delay see their way to introducing two additional local trains, one arriving at Victoria Terminus at 9-5 and the other at 9-20, in which case only it will be possible to relieve the present overcrowded condition to some extent and thus better the lot of helpless passengers.

The stopping of the practice on the part of passengers of riding on fotboards, in compliance with the remarks made by the Jury in the course of their verdict, if effected, would prevent individual cases of loss of life and injury to person. But a vital point seriously affecting the safety of passengers has not occurred to the Jury. It is not known whether it is too technical to have come within the range of their knowledge or they reserved their observation on it until warranted by a disaster occurring, which is more likely than not. What would be the consequence, if two trains one on each of the two parellel tracks each with a wagon with open door simultaneously passed through the same point as the recent accident occurred? Have the G. I. P. Railway adhered to the Rule regarding Standard Moving Dimensions and laid the lines sufficiently apart from each other?—Yours, etc.

LOCAL PASSENGER.

THANA DIST. CONFERENCE.

MR. KARANDIKAR TO PRESIDE.

(From a Correspondent,)

DAHANU, April 12.

Since I last wrote to you, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has wired to the Reception Committee of the 2nd Thana District Conference regretting his inability to preside over its deliberations, as he is soon leaving India for England in connection with th Rule under the Reform Act. Mr. R. P. Karandikar has, therefore, been elected President of the Conference, which comes off on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th May next. The Reception Committee is busy with detail of the various activities connected with the Conference work.

Two deputations of the Reception Committee recently visited Gholwad, Bordi and Sawata. The deputations met with hearty response from the public there. Dahanu is exerting its utmost to make the Conference a success.

THE MODERATE PARTY.

Your readers will be interested to know that the Moderate party is likely to organize its forces here as it did at Sholapur, to put forth its point of view before the delegates and I hear on reliable information that Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Gokhale Education Society is coming to Dahanu as an advance guard to open the Moderate campaign.

The Reception Committee will, I am sure, welcome the active assistance of all public workers and I trust that the Nationalist organizations in the District will besitir themselves in time and help in the work. The possibility of an organized opposition has given rise to misapprehensions in certain quarters, lest the unfortunate occurrences which happened at Sholapur should be repeated at Dahanu. The Reception Committee, however, entertains no such misgivings. All parties and views are represented on it and while determined to maintain strict order within the pandal, it will ensure the fullest scope for the expression of all shades of opinion.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

It is now definitely settled that a Temperance gathering will be held here during the Conference week, probably on the morning of 4th May next. Rao Saheb Narottam Girdhar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. V. P. Vaidya of Bombay has been elected President of the Conference.

HOME RULE LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Home Rule League District Conference will be held at 9 p.m. on 3rd May next under the presidentship of Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar.

The first anniversary of the Madras Association, Poona, and the Saraswati Vidyalaya, an Anglo-Vernacular School attached to it, was celebrated on Sunday, the 11th instant in the Tennis grounds inside Sirdar Rasta's Wada, Rastas Pet, Poona, with the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole in the chair.

INDIANS IN UGANDA.

LETTER TO MR. ANDREWS.

Delhi, Jan. 24.—M. C. F. Andrews before leaving Mombassa received the following letter from the Prime Minister and Chief Justice of Native Parliament dated Lukiko Mengo, Uganda, 22nd December:—

Dear Sir,—With reference to our meeting with you in our Native Parliament this morning we beg to confirm in writing our opinion we expressed on the following two points which came out, namely (a) We do want the Indians to remain in our country as we consider that their being here would improve our country and would do us a lot of good and would do no harm to the country. Besides, we find them moral people. We would of course like better Indians, (b) We do not want our country to be united to any other Protectorate for we consider that if this was done, it would greatly interfere with our Uganda Treaty of 1900, and our customs. We have other reasons besides. Therefore we would very much like this Protectorate to remain as it is.

We thank you for your coming to see us and our Native Parliament and we wish you a pleasant voyage.—Yours truly, Apolo Kagwa, Prime Minister, Stasiles Enganya, Chief Justice, Ministers of the Native Parliament.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

PROPOGANDA WORK.

The Secretary, National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, writes:—On Tuesday before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. R. Patel, (Solicitor) and Ebrahim Ahmad Gutta' (contractor, Kikabhoy Building, appeared to answer charges brought by the Municipal Deputy Health Officer. Sometime back the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, during their visit to the chawls found in the road belonging to Mr. J. R. Patel, a ditch fully of filthy water was found. And again it was found in the Kikabhoy Building the night-soil accumulated in one of the latrines. These two cases were brought by the Corps to the notice of the Municipal Health Officer. In the former case, after Mr. Patel undertook to complete the drainage and the Road, he was discharged. And in the latter case Mr. E. A. Gutta, was fined Rs. 30.

WOMAN IN WHITE MYSTERY.

The small village of Upton, near Peter, borough, is much perturbed by stories of a ghostly woman in white who is said to have made several appearances in the cottage of John Macro, a timber feller, sys the "Daily Mail."

Both he and one of his daughters claim to have seen the apparition, and the girl and her sister now refuse to sleep at home.

The curate of the parish and villagers have sat up all night to try to solve the mystery, but without success.

BEQUEST OF A SHILLING.

In his will, lately proved, a well-known titled sportsman, says a Home paper, made the following bequest:—

I bequeath to my brother—(named)—the sum of one shilling to show my appreciation of his noble sacrifice to his country in avoiding military service until compelled to join up.

The testator had served with the forces.

KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Backward Karwar is still sleeping. Youthful Kanara is awakening them. But elderly leaders are still wavering whether to hold the District Conference in May or not. Karwar claims the privilege of possessing a Diwan Bahadur and several leading pleaders and owns the prestige of being the Headquarters of the District. When all Kanarites are looking up to them for guidance, is it not fair and honourable to the citizens of Karwar to decide at once? Will all communities unite, all leaders work in right earnest, disregarding their personal matters? Let the elderly people begin to work in any capacity and not merely if they get the places of honour. Let them all act with the energy of youth and wisdom of age. Wake up Karwar, wake up! Thy honour is at stake. Hold the Conference early in May and deserve the gratitude of all.—Yours, etc.

SELF-RESPECT.

A CRUEL SUPERSTITION!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many Hindu women believe that it is inauspicious for a father to see his newly born child before its ears are bored!

When poor children's ears and noses are pierced with a needle, they scream as piteously as animals scream when their throats are cut.

After the operation, many luckless children suffer terribly from swollen ears and noses for several days or weeks.

I pray that educated Jain and Hindu ladies may kindly resolve to abolish from their communities this very cruel superstition.—Yours, etc.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, April 11.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has represented to the Government of India that the almost complete monopoly of freight facilities in Indian coasting trade by rice control to the detriment of other traders is a further example of the evils resulting from Government interference with the regular course of trade. The Chamber has also supported the Tavoy chamber of Mines' protest against income-tax demand on Wolfram compensation paid to concessionaires on the ground that special payments of this kind are not taxable.

THE REAL ORIGINAL KAISER.

HIS POPULARITY IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—If the well-remembered sound of the bugle that cleared the way for the Kaiser's motor-car were suddenly to ring through the Brandenburg Gate, what would the crowd in Unter den Linden do?

Would they shrug their shoulders like good Republicans and go about their several occupations, or would they snatch their hats off and line the pavement-edge to cheer?

I asked a clever Allied diplomat that question casually at luncheon the other day, and he answered it very aptly.

"Have you noticed that there is a picture postcard stall under the Brandenburg Gate?" he said. "It is always doing a brisk trade. And have you stopped to see what sort of pictures it is selling? Well, they're all of the Kaiser and the ex-Imperial family. The Kaiser on horseback, on foot, in admiral's uniform—not sentimental pictures of a banished, fugitive Kaiser, cherished for old sakes' sake, but the real, original, gilded, bristling-moustached, mailed fisted Kaiser. And who buys those pictures? The working-class men, women, and children of Berlin."

Well, Unter den Linden and the Brandenburg Gate, that exchanges crest-fallen glances with that poor, gaudy, discredited, out-of-date "Pillar of Victory" close by, are only a part of Berlin, and I am not sure that one need take feeling or behaviour there as typical; but this last week a whole series of things has happened to strengthen my old conviction that Republican institutions suit a large mass of this present generation of Germans just about as well as a frock-coat fits Hindenburg.

You hand only to see the look that came into the faces of the crowd as the colours of the disbanded Cadet Corps came tossing through the old imperial archway of the Brandenburg Gate last Tuesday, escorted by officers in gorgeous pre-war uniforms. How their feet beat time to the old national Kaiser anthem, *"Heil Dir im Sieger kranz!"*

And during the last week there have been signs of what one has long suspected—that the Monarchist Party in Germany is hard at work below the surface, organising, preparing. . . .

* * * * *

Hindenburg has come forward as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, *getting the Kaiser's permission first.*

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, enthusiastically aided by a gang of Monarchists, beats two French officers at dinner in the Adlon. The Conservative papers—the "Post," the "Deutsche Zeitung," the Tageszeitung," the "Tagliche Rundschau"—are full of insults to the Allies and their representatives here; they publish daily vague, unsupported accounts of alleged Allied "atrocities" and denounce the present Republican Government of Germany as lickspittles of the Entente.

Another wing of the Monarchist offensive against the democratic regime in Germany has been the attacks on Erzberger, Finance Minister and one of the strong men of the Republican Government. They have assailed him by charges of dishonestly in the Press and in the law courts, and by the bullets which a young "nobleman" schoolboy fired at him.

The Allies must realise that the movement in Germany to start those imperial bugle-notes sounding along Unter den Linden is none the less powerful for being hidden beneath the thin crust of Republican institutions.

BIRD SUPERSTITIONS.

"Poor soul, she can't die easy. 'Tis a feather pillow that's troubling her." The sick woman moaned and tossed uneasily. The feather pillow was removed and a cushion inserted, but it was some time before I understood that it was a superstitious fancy in which country folk still believe. In Cornwall they say that a person can never "die easy" on a pillow stuffed with wild birds' feathers; in the Midlands folk say that pigeons' feathers always bring unrest to a dying bed, and this belief that certain birds' feathers are bad for the passing soul seems to be fairly general. This probably has its origin in the fact that certain birds are regarded as lucky or unlucky, some, like the owl and the magpie, being assuredly looked upon as birds of ill omen, writes Mrs. Standley Wrench in the "Daily Mail."

In Yorkshire country folk cross their thumbs "to turn the luck" should they meet a single magpie. In Scotland a magpie seen near a dwelling is believed to portend death to one of the inmates.

A bird perching on the window-sill of a dwelling is usually regarded as a sign of death, but many country folk become seized with something akin to panic if a bird enters a dwelling and flies about. The robin is supposed to bring death in its train if it flies within the house, although it is regarded as a luck-bringer in the immediate vicinity of the home.

* * * * *

On the other hand, birds like the cuckoo and swallow, usually those of the migratory order, appear to be looked upon with more favour. There are all kinds of quaint cuckoo rhymes and superstitions, but go where you will in Great Britain the country folk look upon the first notes of the cuckoo as lucky. In many places it is customary to turn the money in one's pocket and wish three times. It is said that not only does one get the fulfilment of the three wishes, but that whatever money is in the pocket at the time will multiply ten times. Certain dates, which vary slightly in different counties and localities, are looked upon as very lucky on which to hear the cuckoo for the first time. The fourteenth of April is one of these lucky days.

It is esteemed lucky in all localities for martins and swallows to build their nests below the eaves of a dwelling-place, and when they return year after year to the same place it is held to mean good fortune for the occupants. But should the birds begin to build their nests, and then leave the building unfinished, it is a sign of ill omen. In Cornwall the country folk say the swallows spend the winter in the old, discarded tin mines, and they jump three times, for luck, when they see the first swallow appear. They also say that a "tinner" (their name for the water wagtail) portends a visit from a stranger if he comes near a dwelling-house.

The note of the woodpecker is said to forbode bad weather, the cry of the peacock to foretell rain, and when geese cry, too, during the evening, wet weather is believed to be on the way. In Wales they say if the cock flies upon the farmyard gate and crows it is a sign that a wet day will follow, but when he stands and crows in front of the house door it is a sign that a visitor may be expected.

WANTED A HIGH SCHOOL IN SIRSI.

MEMORIAL TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

The following memorial has been submitted by the residents of Sirsi in the district of North Kanara to the Governor-in-Council of Bombay:—

"Your humble memorialists beg to submit that they keenly feel the want of a High School here. This District is divided into two parts, the aboveghats and the belowghats, each comprising of 4 talukas. There are 3 High Schools in the belowghat talukas, situated at Karwar, Kumta and Nonover, but none in the aboveghat talukas. This district is badly wanting in facilities for travel, and parents are generally reluctant to send their childrens to distant places, where there are high schools. Sirsi is the central place in the aboveghat talukas, and many attempts were made in the past to start a high school here; but they proved fruitless for one reason or other, mainly for want of funds. There is a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school here maintained by the municipality, in which there are at present about 125 pupils. Your memorialists opine that the number would go on increasing yearly owing to the Government's policy starting English classes in primary schools in big villages. Your memorialists note with much pain that many intelligent but poor students discontinue their course of instruction after completing their 5th Standard for want of a high school here.

Your memorialists therefore most humbly pray that the Government may be pleased to establish a Government high school in this town, and thereby meet the long felt want, and they further submit that the Sirsi municipality may be called upon to bear a portion of the recurring expenditure by way of an annual grant, should the Government be not disposed to bear the whole burden.

The memorialists earnestly hope that the Government may give their immediate consideration to the memorial and communicate the result to Mr. S. L. Dhakappa, merchant, Sirsi, N. Kanara."

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The matter communicated by "A Correspondent" and appearing in your columns to-day under the above heading is misleading and biassed.

A triennial election for the Bandra Municipal Board would in due course have been held on the 12th instant had it not been for the fact that certain overzealous councillors committeed a muddle in the preparation of the publication of the electoral roll. The law requires that this roll should be prepared some few months before the date of the holding of the elections. It has then to pass certain legal ordeals in the process of publication, hearing of objections, admitting applications from persons inadvertently omitted and final revision after obtaining the orders of the General Board. The work of preparing this roll was performed in a careless manner the consequence being that several eligible persons were omitted therefrom and various names were entered therein which had no business to be there. The General Board then appointed a Committee to "scrutinize" the whole work. This committee had no power to pass final orders under the Rules neither was such power expressly delegated to it. The latter instead of referring its proceedings to the General Board pased final orders in an arbitrary manner and ordered the electoral roll to be finally published. Some of the Voters who were aggrieved by the high-handed act of the Committee in rejecting their prayers made to the Committee personally had thus a serious grievance amounting to an infringment of their rights as voters and candidates. They therefore, had no other alternative but to approach the Collector of the District to intervene on their behalf as required by Law. The writer of this letter was one of these.

The Collector was convinced of the illegality committed and after mature consideration of all the circumstances passed orders cancelling the date of the elections which will have to take place anew after all the legal formalities have been gone through.

These are the bare facts. If anybody had anything to do with the result obtained it was myself and others who had a legitimate grievance. But the report published by you from your correspondent shows clearly that it is the outcome of the perverted brains of certain parties in the municipality. The President is unfortunately made a scape-goat and abused unjustly for the just and legal action of myself and my friends.—Yours.

VOTER.

Bandra, April 14.

Under the auspices of the Dahod branch of the Home Rule League Mr. Manilal H. Mehta delivered a public lecture on the Reforms on the 11th instant at Dahod at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Sant.

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Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2-0 doz. Unsix As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. New Gillette Razors in nickel case Rs. 9-8-0 each; Blades Rs. 2-4-0 doz. VALET Auto Strop Razors in nickel case Rs. 12-8-0 each; Blades Rs. 3-4-0 doz; Strops Re. 1-8-0 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 11 each Durham-Duplex Blades Re 1-4-0 per packet. "Hero" blades to fit the Clemak, Gem and Ever Ready Razors Re. 1-8-0 per 6. All post free. We do high class and durable electro-plating work. Charges moderate. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

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and will commence writing

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From 21st April 1920

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Premier Threatre of the East

The Event of the Theatrical History of India.

GRAND OPERA SEASON

Commencing To-day

Russian Grand Opera Coy.

OPENING GRAND OPERA **"AIDA"**

To-day....Aida.
Tomorrow.....Faust.
Saturday....LA Tosca.
Sunday.....Carmen.
19th.....Rigoletto.
20th.....LA Boheme.
21st.....Mignon.
22nd.....Pagliacci and Cavalleria Rusticana.
23rd.....Barber of Sevillif.
24th.....Il Trovatore.
25th.....Pearl Fishers.
26th.....Madame Butterfly.
27th.....LA Juive.
28th.....Romeo and Juliet.
29th.....Demon.

Five O'Clock Matinees 17th ....Faust.
" " " 24th ....Rigoletto

Overture at 9-30 Each Night.

Patrons are Cordially Invited to be seated before the Commencement of the Overture

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90/. downwards.

Matinee Prices : Stalls Rs. 7 & 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1/. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15%. Stalls, Boxes. Dress Circle & Balcony for Night & Matinee Performances may be Reserved at S. Rose & Co.

Booking for Matinees is opened.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service Ltd. will place 30 of their newly arrived cars at the close of all shows during the season to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill, Byculla or Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made on the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval on R. O. H. Garden on receipt of cash.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of the Show

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Boribunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

TOM NEWMAN'S BILLIARDS.

JOHN ROBERTS' PROTEGE.

Tom Newman, who is a young man of twenty showed capital form amongst such players as Inman, Stevenson, and Reece, and I am speaking of the days just before the war, has improved so much that on equal terms, in the final of the Billiards Championship, he has beaten another "Tom," Tom Reece, the Lancashire professional. "Youth will be served" Tom Newman is the youngest of the present leading players for he was born on March 2nd 1894, twenty-one years after Tom Reece, who is the oldest of present day leading billiardists.

It must be remembered that Melbourne Inman, who was Billiards Champion in 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1919 (there was no championship from 1915 to 1918), did not take part in this year's championship. In 1919 he played although protesting against having to play through the preliminary heats, and this year he refused point blank to enter unless the "playing through" arrangement was withdrawn. But it is pretty obvious that the old champion Melbourne Inman and the new champion, Tom Newman will meet, but whether on equal terms or not remains to be seen, and if level, and if Inman should beat Newman, will Inman be champion again? Naturally he would, but the Billiards Governing Body would not recognise him as champion.

George Gray is three years Tom Newman's senior and that Australian was the only man in the world who was excepted by the late John Roberts when "The Grand Old Man of Billiards" backed young Tom Newman against the world. Tom Newman is John Roberts' protege and the "old man" made very few mistakes. Tom Newman when I last saw him walked round the table with a rolling gait and in those days the weight was not equally distributed on his legs. He has now evidently been taught how to stand when addressing the ball.

During this year "Tom Newman beat Melbourne Inman in a 6000 match, the latter conceding 1500 points. The match was for £200 and Newman won. The following records of Tom Newman have been recognised by the Billiards Association Control Council:—

1. Record break under revised rules, viz., 844 made on October 27, 1919, at Burroughes Hall against H. W. Stevenson. This was beaten by Claude Falkener's 870 against Inman in February.

2. Average record of 71 points per innings for a fortnight's play (during which he scored 15,000 points) in a tournament game against Falkener last December.

3. Record Snooker break, viz., 86 made in December last at Thurston's against Falkener.

CHINAMEN AT BILLIARDS.

In the Inter-University Billiards match between Oxford and Cambridge, Cambridge had two Chinamen—Lock Wei and S. C. Wu playing. Oxford won by two matches to 1, Cambridge's win being by Lock Wei. This is Oxford's first win since 1908.

ENGLAND VS. SCOTLAND FOOTBALL.

AN ASTOUNDING RESULT.

Scotland has now been beaten by England this season at Hockey, Rugby Football and Association Football, the last named result arriving by cable yesterday. It is an astounding result for England to win only by the odd goal in nine and for as many as nine goals to be scored in the England and Scotland Association International match we have to go back forty years. In 1880, England won by 5—4 and in 1878, Scotland won by 5—4 and in 1878 ,England won by 7—2. Those three are the only occasoins when as many as nine goals have been scored.

This recent match at Halifax is the 44th of the series of which Scotland have won 18, England 14 and 12 have been drawn. In the matter of goals, Scotland can claim 89 goals and England 80. These records do not include the Ibrox Disasher match of 1902 nor the two "Victory". Internationals last year. Between 1898 and 1920, Scotland have won only five matches against England. Until 1914, when Scotland won at Hampden Park by 3—1, scoring had ruled very low. Indeed, one had to go back to 1900 before as many goals were scored. Scotland won by 4—1 that year and in 1898, England won at Glasgow by 3—1 when that wonderful half back line played for England. Frank Forman, Wreford-Brown and Needham. The English forwards included G. O. Smith, Athersmith and Bloomer, and what memories those names recall.

RECENT RESULTS.

1904 England 1, Scotland 0.
1905 England 1, Scotland 0.
1906 Scotland 2, England 1.
1907, England 1, Scotland 1.
1908 Scotland 1, England 1.
1909 England 2, Scotland 0.
1910 Scotland 2, England 0.
1911 England 1, Scotland 1.
1912 England 1, Scotland 1.
1913 England 1, Scotland 0.
1914 Scotland 3, England 1.
1915, 1916, 1917 not played.
†1919 England 2, Scotland 2.
†1919 England 4, Scotland 3.
1920 England 5, Scotland 4.

†The matches of 1919 were "Victory" Internationals and unofficial.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some of us have joined together to form a Housing Association in Salsette. We want more members to join us. Could you very kindly publish this letter in your valuable paper? Anyone who would like to join could communicate with me.

Thanking you for your kindness in publishing this letter. I am,—Yours, etc.

F. W. OTTO,
7A, Fort Street.

POINCARE AS JOURNALIST.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

A correspondent in the course of an Article "France's Smaller Troubles" writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Poincare's re-entry into journalism has been anything but banal. One felt that his heart must be hot within him, after seven years of enforced silence, and that, like the Psalmist, when he spoke it would be to say something to the point. But his first article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is really sensational. In it he criticises many things, gives an interesting summary of the duties and functions of the President as they should be, and finishes by an eloquent denunciation of the Supreme Council, in which he hopes that it may soon sleep its last sleep, and feels sure that it will not be regretted. This is plain speaking, but the country is ready for that. Whether it agrees with the speaker or not, it wants people who feel what they feel, will not sway with every wind, and will give them clear and comprehensible instructions as to the meaning of the bewildering events which are raining like hail upon our heads. If Poincare keeps up this direct method, if his courage does not fail, he may or may not find the majority of the country in agreement with his views, but he will certainly find it ready to thank him for clearing the air. We have for months been living in a fog which has become denser and denser. Occasionally it has begun to snow or to rain through the opacity, growls of thunder have been heard, but the public has been unable to see where the weather was coming from, to estimate how long it was likely to last, and was only conscious that it was being slowly poisoned by doubt and depression—those vapours which form the fog of the mind.

CAILLAUX'S SEAT.

That fog is not being dispersed in any sense by the Caillaux trial, which deals with a past already almost legendary—the early days of the war! One pleasing incident has occurred in connexion with the long-drawn procedings at the Senate. The grandson of Victor Hugo has written to Leon Bourgeois to say that he was pained and startled to see that a man on trial for high treason should be accommodated in the very chair occupied as Senator by the great poet. To lawyers and other lofty spirits this may seem a small thing, but in France small things connected with sentiment, still more with dramatic sentiment, are always allowoed their full value. Not only was the chair immediately changed, but Bourgeois thought the complaint sufficiently solid to require a State visit to M. Georges Victor-Hugo by one of the high officials of the Senate, in order that his regrets might be properly expressed for the mistake.

Since the change, no alteration has been observable in the prisoner's attitude, eloquence, or opinions.

POETIC WILL.

EX-MAYOR-S HAPPY LOOK-BACK.

Mr. Joseph Sinfield, J.P., tobacconist and ex-Mayor of Scarborough, who left £26,264, wrote in his will:

"Do not mourn for the dead. Live for your life. I have been spared to a good age and am satisfied."

After providing for his daughters, he leaves the residue to his three sons, 'trusting they will have good health and enjoy the results of the business which I have built up."

The will concludes:

Let on his soul kind judgment fall
Who did his best in all for all.—The "Daily Mail."

PLEA FOR THEATRE DEGREES.

A deputation from the British Drama League, to urge the creation of a faculty o. the theatre at the Universities, with the necessary colleges, was received by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, in mail week.

The deputation, which was headed by Sir Sidney Lee, Dean of the Faculty of Arts of London University, Mr. W. L. Courtney, and Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, of the British Drama League, asked that a commission should be appointed by the Government to inquire into the relations between the State and the theatre, and urged the establishment of a National Theatre policy.

Mr. Fisher said that he realised the importance of art in national education. With regard to the Universities it was doubtful if the Board of Education could do more to encourage the dramatic treatment of literature. As to a National Theatre policy, the most natural course, if the Government were to aid the theatre, would be for the scheme to be initiated by local enterprise.

LOST HIS PERORATION.

"I have had instructions for an important Parliamentary Bill scribbled in pencil on the back of an old envelope," Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, the Parliamentary draftsman, told the Law Society in mail week, writes the "Daily Mail." Some Ministers, he said took a great deal of trouble with their Bills, but others were philosophical, reflecting that by the time the Bill was in working order some other Minister would be in charge of it.

He told a story about a Minister who, near the end of a prepared speech, began to flounder. "Haven't you written out his peroration?" asked Sir Mackenzie of the Minister's private secretary. "Of course I did," was the reply. "But the old idiot was so pleased with it that he has delivered it first and now he doesn't know where he is."

HOW FREEDOM CAME TO SOUTH AFRICA.

BY AN "OLD SOLDIER."

The following issued by the International Socialist League, will be read with interest, says "Indian Opinion" of Natal:—

Scene: A country, sub-tropical; inhabitants heathen—of course; climate—ideal for cotton, rubber, etc.

The natives have lived content for thousands of years. Starvation and syphilitic (Syphilised) society are unknown.

A narrow-pated Curate (with visions of himself wearing a Bishop's tall hat at some future date) is selected and duly landed, with his oughts and crosses, and other tricks of the profession, and gets to work with his Balsam and Bunkham, confusing and muddling the mind of the native. We leave him at it.

Hot upon his heels comes the "White Trader" (?)—(we will query him)—he introduces the dop bottle, which further mixes the native's brain.

A Shandy between the gas of the Curate and bad dop produces the effect desired. Somebody gets hurt. Reports are cabled through that the white inhabitants are being massacred—(the usual journalistic trimmings function here.)

Troops are rushed to the scene, and a few thousand natives of the country are swept off the earth by machinery. Order is restored, and a garrison of troops remain while the future rulers of the country take up a Constitution to suit themselves.

A Fossilised Parasite is selected from the privileged class and elected (or appointed) as Governor.

An official banquet is held, terminating with the usual septic speeches. The military band plays "God save the king," accompanied by the wheezy voices from overladen stomachs.

The Union Jack is hoisted over a building, and another sypasm from the band, and the natives are free—free to do what is allowed by the law, with a law always in reserve—i.e. Martial Law—under which any insane official in temporary command can annihilate and multilate the people by stating that the occasion called for drastic action (a la General Dyer in India), and so from fear, through force, the native has become civilised (ie. syphilised), and the strangehold of Capitalism leads him off to work the rubber plantations, cotton fields, etc.

The General Officer is made K.C.M.G. Other officers, according to seniority, get all the letters in the alphabet between them.

The Curate gets his funny hat. The Traders snatch up with soft jobs that are going, and become permanent parasites on the community.

The Tommy, he gets a medal worth about 2s. 3d., and walks about coaking a chest, when he is not down with ague and fever; and the Native—he is presented with the

MANICURE DANGER.

ALARMING FINGER DISEASES.

A Vienna surgeon has had 32 cases of diseases of the fingers, some of them alarming, as a result of manicuring.

The "British Medical Journal, quoting from a Vienna medical paper on manicuring, says: "The protecting epidermis is first opened. Then in polishing with pastes and powders the micro-organisms are securely sealed in. The final massaging of the nail drives the infection deeper."

The Vienna doctor thinks that tuberculosis and symphilis may be conveyed in this way.

POSITIVE RAYS.

Professor Sir J. J. Thomson dis "Positive Rays" at the Royal Institutio mail week remarking that it had been pected to find the molecular weights of the gases in the tubes, and also to discover among them a greater variety of substances than had been realised, and these anticipations had been justified almost by the first set of experiments.

But unforseen things had occurred, and close study of the lines shown in the photographs had revealed peculiarities from which much information could be deduced. Some lines due to atoms had accompanying lines showing half the atomic weight, and there were curious prolongations of some of the lines, due to the atom carrying two electrical charges instead of one.

INSURED AGAINST DISMISSAL.

There is a curious sequel to the Admiralty's decision to dismiss 40 per cent. of the cadets at Dartmouth. The Admiralty, as previously announced, have offered £300 to any parent who voluntarily withdraws a boy before July, says an English paper.

Some parents who wish the boy if possible to retain his career, but do not wish to lose the chance of the £300, are insuring their son against dismissal for £300.

Most of the cadets wish to take even the smallest chance of continuing a naval career. Their withdrawal this summer would leave them at a very awkward age for entering any other school.

In connection with the grievance of the Hindu members of the Allahabad Municipal Board regarding the constitution of the Board, his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler has ordered the constitution of a Committee with Mr. R. L. H. Clarke, I.C.S., Commissioner of Allahabad as President and with three Hindu, two Mahomedan and one Christian members to be elected by each community.

Order of the British Empire, of the umpteenth class, which carries with it the privilege of working either outside or inside of a jail. But under the Union Jack he is Free. As Pat say, "Yes, by Jaysus."

SERIAL STORY

NILIMA.

BY SUNALINI RAJAM.

CHAPTER II.

"Mother, mother darling! Father coming home now, mother! Father coming home, mother!"

Into the spotless little kitchen where Nilima sat putting finishes touches of clever and artistically cut threads of almond and pistachio nuts to a dish of *sandesh* which she had just made, rushed a bright boy of three ,with the beautiful eyes of his mother and the handsome mouth and chin of his father, shouting out these words in his gleeful, childish treble, while he clapped his tiny hands joyously. The mother, scarcely less excited than the child, caught him to her, in her happiness, and covering his baby-face with tender mother-kisses, said "Yus, my darling! Father is coming home just now, and when he is with us again, won't Sushil and mother have plenty of fun and plenty of love! And in their innocent joy, so beautiful, and under the circumstances, so pathetic to see, mother and child danced round the room till Nilima, with a sudden gleam of mischief in her eyes, pulled the child to her, and asked with a shy laugh "Sushil, what is your father's name, darling?".

"Ni-khil" lisped the baby lips proudly.

"Say it again, pet!" "Ni-khil!"

Nilima's heart throbbed at the sound of the dear name uttered by the pure lips of her child and she said "It is the most beautiful of all names, Sushil, and your father is the noblest man in all the world! But come, we must hurry up and get ready to give father a glad welcome the moment he comes". And, humming a line of a love-song Nikhil loved to hear her sing, Nilima went upstairs to her room.

A heap of freshly plucked jasmines and rosebuds lay on her dressing table; she chose the freshest and most fragrant of the heap of flowers, and, spreading a dainty *ashan* on the floor, squatted with her lap full of blooms, to weave them into a wreath to wear in her hair. As she strung the flowers with deft, delicate fingers into a garland, a happy smile played about her mouth—"I must wear my green *saree*" she said aloud to herself "because he loves me best in that, and I must dress my hair low on the nape of my neck, because"—She broke off shyly as though someone were overhearing her soliloquy—she was about to say "because he says I am irresistible when I do my hair so, and wreathe it with flowers."

Nilima's face looked unspeakably lovely and radiant as she went to her mirror to put the red mark on her fair forehead and at the parting of her soft hair. As she went down the stairs dressed in that peculiar dark shade of green that set off her pure face and slim form to perfection, Nilima resembled a pure white lily on a slender, swaying green stalk.

She called out to Sushil, and with a heart beating loud with the joy of expectation, she settled herself on a couch near a long, low window of the *baitakkhana* opening out on the front verandah and portico of the house, Nilima's faithful old servant, Hari brought the child down to her.

'Oh, Hari!" Nilima said half reproachfully, "your master will be here in a few minutes and you have not yet put on your cleanest and nicest clothes to receive him! Do go along and hurry up, dear old thing!" Hari had been a faithful servant to Nilima's parents and had looked after Nilima from her babyhood so that he was looked on more as a relative and friend than as a servant.

"Yes, Mother", Hari always addressed Nilima thus—"I shall be ready in a minute, but, as I have told you before, I am not over-pleased with my master for leaving you all alone in this big house, for three long months. I do not understand this sort of thing, and till I know why he stayed away so long and left my Mother so lonely, I cannot be at rest."

"Dear old Hari!" Nilima laughed affectionately. "But all this is over now and he is coming back to us. Isn't that enough?" she said with a happy smile.

The faithful old man shook his head doubtfully and left the room. Nilima listened eagerly for the sound of carriage-wheels coming in at the gate. Sushil toddled to the front door and stood staring out with the thumb of one fat hand in his mouth and the other hand toying with his long dark curls.

Fifteen minutes later, there came the rattle of wheels up the drive and a carriage drove up to the front steps. Little Sushil rushed forward with ecstatic shouts of "Father! Father!" to greet Nikhil as he alighted from the carriage. The shrill tones of the baby-voice went straight to the father's heart and the glad welcome in the shining eyes of the child—his child—almost unnerved Nikhil. For one painful moment his brain reeled as the enormity of his misconduct came home to him; the next moment, however, Maya's bewitching face swam before his eyes and his heart hardened once more.

"Hullo, Sushil, what a little man you have grown!"

Nikhil said as he took the boy up in his arms, kissed him lightly and put him down again. "Where is your mother?"

Nilima was standing just behind the door of the *baitakkhana*, trembling with emotion at hearing the beloved voice again. She longed to rush out and greet him, but that she could not do for there were strange men outside.

Nikhil entered the room and Nilima ran eagerly up to him to throw herself in his arms.

"What a frightened little bird you are, Nilima! How pale and changed you look!" Nilima stopped short and looked at Nikhil's face with eyes of wonder and pitiful disappointment at his greeting. Nikhil saw the look on her face and patted her cheek with one arm lightly round her shoulders. His face burnt uncomfortably; he released Nilima, remarking "I'll just go and see about my luggage." Hari was already taking down and seeing to Nikhil's things when he stepped out on the verandah. The old servant made a low *namaskar* to his master, but his face expressed disapproval of his doings —an expression that did not escape the keen eyes of that master whose heart was black with sin.

Nikhil came in again and his eyes wandered all round the room—to the beautiful paintings on the walls, the handsome shelf of books in one corner and the magnificent organ he had bought for Nilima, in other. He dared not look at his wife's disappointed face—the love-light shining tenderly in her eyes when he first came had died out and given place to a look child-like, disappointed wonder; the Pin glow of excitement had changed to Pallar

"What is the matter with you—are yo quite well?"

With soft, timid steps Nilima approach Nikhil and laid her hand on his arm.

"Don's be anxious, Nilima," he said holding her little hand for one short moment. "I am perfectly well, only—only very tired and anxious about—I'll tell yo what, a little later. My room is ready fo me. I suppose?"

"Yes, it is quite ready" Nilima answered brightening up.

"I know what an energetic and methodi cal little woman you are", Nikhil laughed a trifle nervously as he tried to meet his wife's eyes as usual. "I'll go up to m room and rest a bit. I have had a hard day—er—up to the neck in business! I am sure there is a good tea waiting for me, Nikhil continued with a little more ease o manner. "will you have it brought up my room and join me there?".

Glad to escape from his wife's questionin eyes, Nikhil bounded upstairs, two step at a time and shut himself up in his room. After tea which was a very uncomfortabl meal for Nikhil and a disappointing one to his wife, Nikhil was anxious to be alone.

"I have a few important business letters to finish, Nilima. Do you mind leaving me for a couple of hours? I shall be quite free about seven o'clock—come up here to me—I have a very urgent matter to discus with you."

At seven o'clock punctually, Nilima knocked at the door of her husband's room.

"Come in!!"

As Nilima entered, Nikhil hastily and with a quite unnecessary amount of noise, thrust some papers into the drawer of his desk and clearing his throat, asked his wife to sit down. The unfortunate man was hopelessly uncomfortable in his wife's presence; he did not know where to begin with his tale of untruth. Suddenly. Maya, his evil genius, seemed to whisper to him "Plunge right into it without thinking," and Nikhil, acting on this advice, went straight into the story.

"Nilima, I have to tell you of a very important decision I have made and I hope you will, with your usual good sense, take what I am going to say, calmly."

Nilima involuntarily looked as startled as a timid deer when Nikhil spoke to her in this peculiar, unfeeling and serious tone. She wondered, with a catch at her heart, what was coming. "Don't look so terrified. child!" Nikhil said with a touch of irritable impatience in his voice. "It is nothing terrible. I only want to tell you, that as Calcutta has never in all my life suited my health and as I have not a large practice here, I have decided to leave the place. All my arrangements for the change are complete. Some friends of mine have promised to use their influence to secure me a flourishing practice outside Calcutta."

"Where have you decided to settle?"

"I am not sure yet. Two or three, in fact, several places have been suggested to me; I shall try a few of them and decide on whichever place suits me best. "Nikhil here became absorbed in scrutinising the colourings in his carpet as though he had never seen it before. "I shall be leaving tomorrow night," he added very slowly. "Tomorrow night!" broke in Nilima, with a world of tender reproach in her voice.

"Yes, I am afraid I cannot make a long stay this time with you in fact, I came home to tell you of my decision and to wish you and the child good-bye—but it will not be a long good-bye, Nilima. The moment I look round and settle down,I shall either come for you both myself or make satisfactory arrangements for you to come to me."

"But why should Sushil and I not come with you now?" urged Nilima a little timidly, for the poor girl could not but be a little cowed by Nikhil's change of manner towards her. She saw the change; she felt it painfully, but she could not understand it. "Now, Nilima, please do not argue surely you can see how impossible it is for me to take you at this stage, when I do not even know where I shall settle. Be reasonable; after all, in a very short time—a month at the latest—you will be with me again." Here Nikhil took his handkerchief out of his pocket and for no reason whatever, blew his nose violently. Nilima sat pale and still; her little hands twitched nervously in her lap; her lips trembled with the longing to speak out all the pain in her heart to the husband she adored. For a minute or two she tried hard to suppress her emotion and say nothing; but suddenly, in a burst of feeling, she threw herself on her knees beside Nikhil and put her hands on his knees, and with infinite love and longing in her eyes she said. "Oh! my husband, my dearest, do not leave me and go away again. I have been so lonely these three months, and now that I have you back by my side, how can I let you go again so soon? Take me with you—I shall be no burden. How have you the heart to leave me and the child?" Earnestly Nilima pleaded; but Nikhil, unable to bear the touch of his wife's clinging hands about his knees and the doubt in her voice, grew impatient and irritated.

"Pray, Nilima, do not make a scene; it is quite unnecessary. What a petulant child you are! One would imagine I am leaving you for ever—Nikhil caught himself up with a jerk as the truth of his own hurried words shot a pang of shame through his heart. His tone had been harsh and his manner, curt; but immediately after the last few words left his lips, his voice unconsciously softened with pity for the trusting, noble heart he was breaking and he continued in a kinder tone "Nilima, I powerless to take—I mean, it is absolutely impossible for me to do what you ask. Leave things to me—be your usual sensible self and you will see that I am right. Now stop arguing like a wayward child and run down and see that I get dinner early. I have to keep an important engagement with a friend, which might keep me busy till late at night. I —er—do not expect to return here tonight, but I shall come to you to-morrow, for a few hours, before I leave."

Nilima did not move; her eyes were fixed on her husband's averted face; she wanted to read in his eyes,—eyes she knew so well—all that was in his heart. Should she leave things at this, she wondered, or should she plead once more? Her head swam as she rose from her knees and stood close by her husband's side. Lovingly, tenderly she put her arms about Nikhil's neck and pressed her innocent cheek to his. "Will you not" she said to him in a tone of intense pleading, "will you not think once more, my dearest husband, before you make up your mind to leave Sushil and me so soon again?" She trembled as she asked the question—she was half afraid of Nikhil in this unusually stern mood. Nikhil shuddered in the embrace of his wife's arms and her cool cheek burnt his guilty one as with fire. His position was, it must be admitted, a peculiarly uncomfortable one and his nerves and temper were anything but cool just then. He threw off Nilima's arms, let his chair go violently as to overturn it, and looking straight into his wife's face, in his anger with blazing eyes and with the muscles of his handsome face working convulsively, he burst into a fit of rage. "Heavens, girl, have you lost your senses?" he stormed in a hoarse, angry voice. "Are you a woman of understanding or are you worse than a fretful child that you cannot see things in their proper light and persist in playing me like this? I repeat I cannot take you with me" and as he lost all control over himself, in his rage he burst out "I cannot or I will not take you—there! Let me hear no more about it!" He stopped; his eyes were still on Nilima's face. Nilima said not a word in reply; her mouth set hard. She looked with a long, searching look, full into her husband's angry, eyes, where she read with the instinct of true love, much of the secret of Nikhil's guilty heart. She heaved a deep, deep sigh that spoke eloquently of the torture of a breaking heart; she walked with slow, soft steps half-way out of the room; turned once more to give her husband a look of unchanged love and tenderness, in spite of the doubts that filled her breast; then, with hands clenched before her and head held proudly high. Nilima left the room with the dignity of a little queen!

* * * *

Meanwhile, in an exquisitely furnished room of a flat in the Upper Circular Road, the "friend" with whom Nikhil had an important engagement, was fretting and fuming and considering herself the most ill-used woman in the world.

Maya, for, of course, it was she, had completed a gorgeous, and, it must be admitted, a most artistic toilet, to captivate afresh with her great beauty the heart of the man she had conquered.

"It is cruel of Nikhil to bring me to this huge, dirty city and leave me alone for five whole hours, and I shall tell him so when he comes." She frowned and pouted her lips for a minute—then she walked to a long mirror hanging on one of the beautifully painted walls and fell to admiring her own charming reflection.

Nikhil had promised to come to Maya at nine o'clock, but, in the manner of all over-eager lovers, he was turning his key in the lock of Maya's room at ten minutes to the hour.

"Maya, my darling!" Nikhil held her close in his arms and kissed the lips that pouted out their complaint of loneliness. "What could I do, dearest?" he said apologetically "I simply could not get away earlier. Maya, for the sake of appearances I had to—oh! well, never mind all that. I am here now with you; are you happy, sweet?"

Maya hung round Nikhil's neck and asked "When are you going away from me again? Don't leave me!" Nikhil could not but remember as he replied "I shall not leave you Maya, except for a little while to-morrow when I must go and fetch my things." How differently he had answered a similar question put to him by his wife barely two hours ago! The next evening at about five o'clock, Nikhil went home, put together the things that remained to be packed and went downstairs where his wife and child were waiting to bid him farewell. Nikhil exerted himself to the utmost to make light of the parting, so as to give the impression of its being a very short one.

"Well, Sushil my boy, good-bye" he said as he stooped to kiss his son. "Nilima, good-bye, for a short time; I shall see you both again very soon." Nikhil was growing used already, to uttering falsehoods—it did not cost him such an effort to do it now, as it had, two short hours ago! Once on the downward path, nothing is easier than to slip to the bottom! Nikhil even put his arms round his wife's slender shoulders and kissed her on the forehead. Nilima thrilled in the unexpected embrace and clung with the silent passion of deep love, to his neck, with hot tears welling up in her burning eyes.

A few minutes later, Nikhil drove away, carrying in his memory, the look of innocent child-wonder in his son's eyes and the pained, starved yet infinitely loving expression on his wife's face, that were destined to haunt him for many a long day and be the drop of poison in the cup of his guilty love and happiness.

After Nikhil's departure, Nilima's life became a mere, monotonous round of daily duties, which she never neglected, although she had lost all interest in everything since her husband left home. She had had no news from him. As day after day went by without a single line from Nikhil, Nilima's heart sank.

About a fortnight after Nikhil left Calcutta, Nilima was lying down one afternoon on a sofa in her room. There was a knock at the door and Hari came in with a grave face and stood before his mistress.

"What is the matter, Hari? Do you want anything?" she asked languidly. Hari noticed the tired face and sad eyes—his voice was low as he asked "Have you had any news of my master yet, Mother?"

"No, Hari—not yet" faltered Nilima, failing in an attempt to keep the pain out of her voice.

"Little Mother" Hari began and his tones trembled. "I do not know how to tell you! Oh! Mother Durga! why have I lived to see this day— read. Mother, read this letter. Oh! he has behaved shamefully, disgracefully!" The old man's eyes streamed with tears and his hands shook as he gave Nilima a letter to read. "Pardon my talking thus of my master, but I cannot help it after his cruel treatment of my noble mistress!"

The letter was in Bengali and written to Hari by Babu Prakash Chandra Mukherji's servant from Balasore. It was a short note, telling of what had happened in his master's house and heaping curses on Nikhil's head for repaying the hospitality of Prakash Babu and his wife with such base treachery and breaking the hearts of the old parents. Nilima read through the letter with eyes that burnt like lumps of live coal; the moment she had done, she threw the letter down violently and with a face blazing with indignation she said "It is a wicked lie—a disgusting, horrible lie! How dare you receive such letters in my house Hari? How dare you believe this evil thing of your master? Go—leave me this instant." She pointed imperiously to the door. The poor old servant, without a word and with a choke in his throat, picked up the offending letter and left the room.

After this incident, Nilima went about her work, day after day, with a dull, cruel pain growing at her heart. She seemed to exist only to wait and see what would happen after the "one month" Nikhil had spoken about, was over. There was unbounded misery in store for the unhappy girl and she was, in a few days to know the full extent of her misery and to realise how deeply, how cruelly she had been deceived by the husband she loved with such a trusting, whole-hearted love!

"Nilima! Sister! Where are you?" An eager, anxious voice shouted through the house, while a young man bounded up the staircase and banged violently on the door of Nilima's room. "Nilima, are you in here? Open quickly and le me in!" The tones were impatient and insistent. Startled by the loud voice which she recognised as that of Amil, her cousin and playmate of her childhood, Nilima ran to the door and opened it. She looked at the disurged face of the young man and said "Why. Anil, what awful thing has happened —what has upset you so violently?""

"Upset me", shouted Anil, flinging into the room "Is it not enough to upset a saint? Now tell me, Nilima. where is that husband of yours? Why is he not here looking after you and why are you as thin and pale as a ghost? Tell me the meaning of all this!"

"Why, Anil, do you not know he has left Calcutta to settle elsewhere?"

"And how, pray. am I to know? How is anybody to know? Has he told you where heh as gone to—has he written to you? Oh! the villain. the double-dyed, lying villain!"

Anil clenched his fists and shook them in the air, in impotent fury. Nilima's face grew as white as death. She began to understand things a little.

"What has he done, Anil??" In low, uneven tones the unhappy wife asked the question. guessing only too correctly what the answer would be.

Anil and Nilima had always been very great friends and the young man's heart ached to have to tell her the story of her husband's misconduct, He looked at Nilima with eyes of affectionate pity; he took her white face between his strong hands and pressed it gently against his chest.

"My beloved sister, how shall I tell you what has happened? I have not courage."

"Tell me all quickly. dear Anil" Nilima said in a dull voice, "I am no child. However terrible your news be, tell me all at once—I cannot bear this suspense."

Wih a break in his voice Anil repeated to Nilima the contents of a letter he had just received from an old school-friend of his from Rangoon. "There is a Nikhil Chandra Bannerji here" one passage said "with a lady who is said to be an angel of beauty. but who (a rumour, of course and probably, false) is not his wife. I had an idea that your cousin married someone of that name—I may be mistaken." Anil and Nilima kept perfectly silent after reading these lines. Nilima sat as though turned to stone. with eyes utterly blank and unseeing. Anil did not know what to say to her. She was the first to break the awful silence; with an unbelievable effort, Nilima pulled herself together. She put her hands on Anil's and said: "Anil, I am very grateful to you for bringing me this news. It confirms another piece of information. I had a few days ago. Now, brother" the poor girl said with a brave, piteous smile, "will you leave me? I must be quite alone for a few days, to think. I small send for you the moment I decide what I ought to do, to ask your advice, for, dear Anil, you know my husband and child were all I had in the world and now," the drooping mouth quivered with the agony in her heart, "I have only my baby, and—you!"

(To be continued on Thursday next.)

†Chapted I appeared in our issue of Thursday last.

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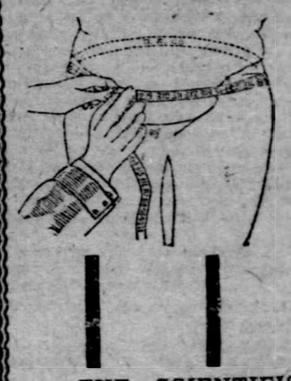

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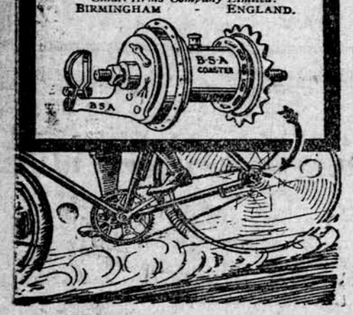

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HOME RULE BILL.

POSITION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

"The Morning Post" publishes the following letter on the subject of the Government's Home Rule Bill, which has been addressed by the Anti-Partition League to Mr. Lloyd George:—

Dear Prime Minister,—The second reading of the Home Rule Bill is imminent, and we are venturing to press upon you the urgent necessity of reconsidering certain of its provisions which appear to us to be at variance with past assurances and notably with those given by you in the House of Commons in December last. On February 25, 1918, you wrote to the Chairman of the Irish Convention as follows:—

It is clear to the Government, in view of previous attempts at settlement and of the deliberations of the Convention itself, that the only hope of agreement lies in a solution which on the one hand provides for the unity of Ireland *under a single Legislature* with adequate safeguards for the interests of Ulster and the Southern Unionists, and on the other preserves the well-being of the Empire and the fundamental unity of the United Kingdom.

We cannot find that either of these conditions, which were paramount with the Government two years ago, are secured by the Bill.

Despite all the force of the Crown set in motion by tried administrators, murderous outrages and other crimes are of daily occurrence in Ireland, and attacks are being avowedly directed against all those who are concerned to preserve civic order.

Allowing for 4,200,000 inhabitants of Ireland, over 700,000 massed in the six excluded countries and some 400,000 scattered over the South and West are admittedly loyal, and these 1,100,000 are the natural and only rallying point for the other moderate elements in the country. To separate the peaceful from the disturbed counties, as proposed by the Bill, will remove the last hope of creating unity and loyalty to the Empire in Ireland.

We will not put forward our views on the policy of inviting this certain catastrophe by pressing a measure which is unacceptable to every class and section of Southern Irishmen, but we ask you to consider how your own words safeguarding the rights of minorities are made good by the Bill. You stated on December 22nd, 1919: "There will be searching clauses for the protection of the rights of minorities in Ireland." We submit that the Bill contains no protection whatever except for Unionists in Ulster.

1.—The only provision for representing minorities is the proportional vote, which provision may be abrogated by the vote of a Single Chamber Parliament within three years. Unionists outside the excluded counties are by population entitled to 1/8 of the representation. Scattered as they are, they will probably get one member only outside Trinity College under the proportional system.

2.—The protection which might be afforded by a Second Chamber is absent from the Bill. Such protection is given in our Colonies and in each of the forty-eight States of America, and is specially needed in face of the growth of Sinn Fein opinion in Ireland.

3.—Throughout the Empire, where a local income tax and Imperial income tax apply to the same property allowance is made for the one in collecting the other. In Ireland alone a man who is already paying 10s. in the £ to Imperial taxation may be surtaxed 7s., 8s., or 10s. further by the Irish Parliament on property which is not within its jurisdiction.

It will be possible for a Single Chamber Southern Parliament within a week to ruin every commercial man and every landowner in the South, and it is not improbable that Sinn Fein M.P.'s, who, to quote Mr. de Valera's speech of February 1st, 1920, "wished and hoped that Germany might win the war," will make it their business to clear the country of loyal men.

4.—The Constabulary, at present acting with supreme courage against a lawless conspiracy, are within three years from now, if the Bill becomes law, to be the servants of men from whom not one word has fallen in denunciation of these attacks. No body of men can fairly be asked to continue their service under such conditions.

5.—The partition of Ireland must inevitably accentuate existing differences, and will lead to no permanent settlement.

You, Sir, three years ago invited us, as Southern Unionists, to put our past opinions aside and endeavour to frame a constitution for the whole country within the Empire, and twelve months later you expressed to us in generous terms your gratitude for the attempt we had made to carry through a settlement at a considerable sacrifice to our opinions on the basis of mutual concession. The present Bill contemplates a partition of Ireland which makes it impossible to secure the continuance of Ireland within the Empire, and leaves us without representation or power in the country which we have helped to render prosperous.

We cannot believe that this gigantic anomaly represents the last word of yourself and your Government.—Yours faithfully,

MIDLETON (Chairman Anti-Partition League).
WALTER GUINNESS, GEO. F. STEWART, ANDREW JAMESON, Vice-Chairmen.
BARRYMORE.
J. H. BERNARD, Bishop.
DESART.
DONOUGHMORE.
JOHN GOOD.
WM. J. GOULDING.
IVEAGH.
ORANMORE and BROWNE.

A meeting of the Y. M. B. A. Council, Rangoon, was held on Sunday to discuss the details of the second Burma deputation to England in connection with the Reforms Scheme. The meeting appointed a committee to consider the Indian Government's despatch and also passed a resolution to confer with Indians on the whole subject and emphasised that there should be no racial feeling against any community residing or trading in Burma.

EXPERIENCES OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

TALK WITH MR. LANSBURY IN MOSCOW

An account of an interview between Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. F. V. Keeling, in his Moscow prison, appear in the "Daily Herald".

Mr. F. V. Keeling says the "Westminster Gazette" is the British trade unionist whose views of Russia, where he had stayed some years, were given in the form of an interview in the "Westminster Gazette" on February 26, 1919. In July, 1919, Mr. Keeling went back to Russia with Professor Goode. He was arrested, tried for entering the country without a passport, and sentenced to imprisonment.

The message is as follows:—

"To-day I have had my most astonishing experience in Moscow. With the consent of the Extraordinary Commission I visited in prison Mr. Keeling, whose book against Bolshevism created much discussion in England some months ago.

"I found him in excellent health and the best of spirits. Spontaneously he told me that the conditions for a prison were very good indeed. Unlike prisoners in England, his hair had not been cropped, and he wore no uniform of degradation. He was not put into a cage for the interview as are English prisoners when they are visited, but sat by my side, and for a short period we talked exactly as we pleased.

"He told me that if he were to give his word of honour not to attempt an escape his guards would be taken off, he would be no longer confined to his cell, and within the precincts of his prison he could go where he would.

"I asked him why he had not given his word, and he replied that the Governor had not formally requested him to do so. I at once asked the Governor to make the request, which he immediately did. Acting on my advice, Kelling deferred his answer until the next morning, the reason being—as he had on several occasions told his guard—that he intended to escape if the opportunity offered.

"Keeling told me that he is learning Arabic, Swedish, and Persian, and that if he chooses the authorities will allow him to take a class in English. Again, unlike the case of ordinary prisoners in England, he is allowed parcels from outside, and he has thus been able to share with other prisoners' food which has recently been sent him from England.

"Without being asked, directly or indirectly, he volunteered the statement that he was not the real author of the famous book against Bolshevism which bore his name, or of the articles which appeared over his name. He said that he made statements to other people, who put them together and dressed them in journalistic fashion, and that he afterwards accepted responsibility of authorship. He gave me the name of the man who, he said, put the book together. . . .

(Here Mr. Lansbury's message is interrupted, and the Marconi wireless operator has written: "Portion missed: Repition request ed.")

. . . was all wrong, that his own opinion and point of view had quite changed, and that, being a Christian, and, finding himself in the wrong, he wished to acknowledge it and put things right.

"He persists in saying that his object in returning to Russia after the publication of his book was to make amends. He felt that no one was to blame for his present position but himself, and that his one hope was that peace would soon be made, when he would, of course, be set free.

"I want to emphasise very strongly that the two chief features of this interview with Keeling were his cheerfulness and his repeated declaration that his previously expressed opinions about the Soviet Russia were all wrong."

"I am bringing home a short note from Keeling to his wife."

VEDIC PARISHAD AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

During Easter holidays, a sitting of the Vedic Parishad Mahasabha Sammelan was held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Ranga Swami Aiyangar. The following was, among the various resolutions, passed:—

"That this Sammelan, while giving its cordial support to the basic principle underlying the religious and charitable Endowment Act, views with apprehension the disastrous results likely to ensue from the working of this Act through the instrumentality of judges not well versed in such matters and appeals to Government to accept such amendments as would bring the legislation in conformity with the principle religious neutrality, enunciated in the first part of the resolution."

NO HOPE FOR THE BALD,

The Strasbourg correspondent of an English paper writes:—

For selling, at 4s. a bottle, an "infallible remedy" for baldness proved of no value. A Mulhouse firm has been fined £200 and costs. Expert evidence was given that no remedy exists for baldness.

It is understood pending the final consideration of the report of the Salaries Committee the Government of Madras have sanctioned as a measure of *ad interim* relief an increase of pay to members of the public services referred to in the report. The "ad interim" relief, it is believed, would involve an additional expenditure of one and half crores which means the practical wiping out of the surplus available to Government this year.

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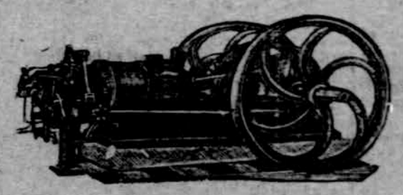

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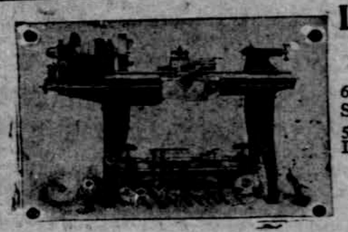

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"GHOSH'S LAW."

EPOCH-MAKING CONTRIBUTION TO PHYSICAL-CHEMISTRY.

In the view of the interest created by Dr. J. G. Gosh's recent investigations, a brief report of which appeared in the Press recently, a representative of the "A. B. Patraka called on Sir P. C. Ray by appointment, on the morning of the 9th instant.

As is generally to be expected, the learned doctor was found absorbed in his research work in the Chemical Laboratory of the University College of Science. As soo as the representative was ushered in to th presence of Dr. Ray in his laboratory, the learned professor, a man of genial temperament coupled with his characteristic obliging disposition, at once came along to his office-room and after a little preliminary talk of mutual greetings and wishings said our.

Representative:—Now, Sir, this is to remind you that I have come to you to learn with a view to give due publicity in our paper to what is known as Ghosh's Law in the world of Chemistry of which I hear lot of and a brief report of which from London appeared in one of our recent issues. Haven't you seen that report Sir, in our paper?

Sir P. C. Ray:—Yes, of course I have; and here you see I have preserved a cutting of it. Well, as regards Dr. Ghosh's discovery which is known as Ghosh's Law in the Scientific world I would like to say a few words at the outset which, I fancy, will not be uninteresting to a lay man like you.

"Close upon three years ago," observed Sir P. C. Ray, "I had occasion to say in the course of my presidential address at th Science Convention that one of the most remarkable papers of the present year is that of Mr. J. C. Ghosh. It will soon appear in the Journal of the London Chemical Society. He is following it up with another paper. I may be allowed to say that it is a contribution which marks a new era in the subject, namely, the Abnormality of Strong Electrolytes. It is a remarkabl paper. This is the subject in which Van't Haff, Arrhenius, Ostwald and other mighty workers have racked their brain. But it was left to Mr. Ghosh to work out the Law which gives full explanation of t'e phenomenon ..... These papers will throw flood of light on one of the most interesting subjects in the domain of Physical-Chemistry. To Dr. Nilratan Dhar also belongs th credit of being the pioneer in the field of physical Chemistry in our land and pointing out to our young enthusiasti students the way to their fruitful line of research."

PRAISED IN HIGHEST SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES.

"I naturally," went on Sir P. C. Ray, "laid myself open to the charge of being unconsciously biassed in favour of my own pupil. It now transpires that I did no more than bare justice to the claims of Dr. Ghosh. His contribution has now received reception and due meed of praise in the highest scientific circles. So highly has it been thought of that Ghosh's Dilution Law occupied a conspicuous place in the discussion on "the present position of the theory of Ionisation" at a special meeting of the Faraday Society. Dr. Partington in an elaborate criticism of Ghosh's Law "comes to the conclusion that its assumptions are quite arbitrary and that the experimental data do not conform to this Law." Dr. Ghosh replied in a paper (from the Physico-Chemical Laboratory, University College Calcutta) and had very little difficulty in pointing out an unfortunate series of blunders in Partington's Criticism; "the mistake involving only elementary mechanics persisting throughout the calculation."

"It will thus be seen," continued Prof. Ray, "that Dr. Ghosh comes out unscathed out of the fiery ordeal; indeed Dr. H. J. S. Sand, an eminent authority, wrote with regard to Partington's reviews of the work of Ghosh disagreeing with the former's conclusions and ended by observing "that Ghosh's theory would rank as the most important advance in the theory of Electrolytic conduction since the enunciation of th Ostwald-Planck dillution law."

"The extracts given above," observe Prof. Ray, with a glow of pride, "are qloted "verbatim from the transactions of the Faraday Society. But the most authoritative imprimature which Ghosh's Law has received comes from an altogether different and independent source. Prof. James Walker is regarded as being the pioneer in popularising Physical Chemistry in England and his text book is regarded as the standard work on the subject and is in the hands of every student of chemistry. In its latest edition, which reached Calcutta only a few days ago, the learned author dispassionably says that these "Emperical formulae (e. g. Van't Hoff's) may now be discarded in favour of Ghosh's." Again, writes Prof. Walker, "the most successf of these formulas is that put forward by Dr. J. C. Ghosh and he has given in a tabulated form the percentage of ionisation of several salts as found by actual experiments and as deduced from Ghosh's Law and comes to the conclusion that "the agreement between the theoretical and experimental value is satisfactory."

SIR RAY'S DREAM.

Our representative then questioned Prof. Ray as to the progress made by the Indian Schoc of Chemistry.

"Thirty-five years ago," exclaimed the learned Scientist, "while a student at Edinburgh I dreamt a dream, that God willing, a time would come when our countrymen would be able to add to the stock of world's knowledge by original investigations. That dream is now on the eve of materialisation. The promised land is in light."

Representative:—I am affraid, Sir, I am unduly intruding upon your valuable time.

Prof. Ray smilingly dismissed our representative after repeating his favorite Sanskrit adage "Sarbattra Jaymanvishyet, Putrat (Shishyat) Parajayam."—(one expects victory when he enters the lists but when the contention is with one's son or pupil he gladly courts honourable defeat), and said,

"Yes, when I looked into the transactions of the Faraday Society and Walker's Physical- Chemistry and was thus assured of the recognition of Ghosh's Law I considered the moment as the proudest in my life."

Our representative then said good morn... to Dr. Ray and withdrew.

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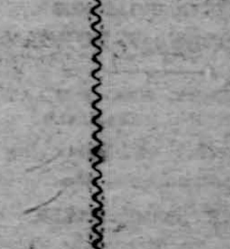

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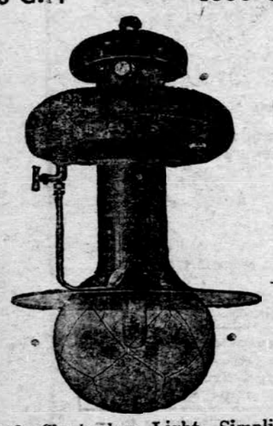

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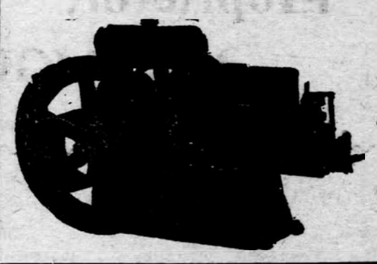

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